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Hilltop Staff

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Student Dies in Shooting Spree

By Lawrence G. Hawkins
Hilltop Staffwriter

On the night of Tuesday, February 20, Naval Engineer Carroll T. Fleet began a shooting spree which resulted in the wounding of four neighbors and the death of Betty Ann Haney, a Howard University graduate student.

District of Columbia Police said Fleet, a resident of the 5600 block of First St., N.E., began shooting at about 7:30 that evening after an argument concerning a parking space in front of his home.

Police report that neighbors say the argument was triggered because Fleet had moved the snow from a parking space in front of his home and another one of the neighbors, Leroy Williams Senior, had parked there.

Police said that Fleet fired at 19-year-old Leroy Williams, Jr., and his 62-year-old father as they were parking in front of the Fleet home after returning from a shopping trip. Everett Davies of Madison St., N.E., was also in the car at the time of the shooting, and was also wounded.

According to police, Fleet then went next door where he shot and killed Betty Ann Haney and a dog. After screaming, "Everybody's gonna die!" Fleet then went upstairs in the Haney home where he found and shot

Haney's 16-year-old daughter, Marla Haney, wounding her in the head.

The 56-year-old engineer then placed the gun in his mouth and fired, killing himself.

When asked for a possible motive for the attack on the Haney home, police said that neighborhood residents had told them of quarrels between the two families over the Haney pet venturing onto Fleet property.

Police said a second daughter managed to escape injury by hiding in a closet on the second floor. Williams Jr., who was shot in the arm, and Davis, who was shot in the jaw were admitted to the Washington Hospital Center where they were listed in fair condition.

Haney and Fleet were pronounced dead by medical examiners at the D.C. General Hospital. Marla Haney was taken to the Washington Hospital Center where she has been removed from the critical list and remains in stable condition.

Haney was the mother of five and was currently employed at the District of Columbia Department of Human Resources. The slain student was presently working on her Master's degree in the School of Social Work here at the University.

Hooks Defends Integration of Black Schools

By Johnson Y. Lancaster
Hilltop Staffwriter

Benjamin Hooks, executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), defended the integration of Black colleges at Howard University's Eighth Annual Communications Conference.

Hooks conceded that "Black colleges have made a valuable and unique contribution, that they have a valid history and reason for existence now and in the foreseeable future."

He continued, "I further devotedly and fervently believe in the principle of integration, and I reject out of hand, any principle of separate but equal. Hence I believe, all schools in America—whether formerly all Black or formerly all white, should and must be integrated. For this I make no apology."

"No massive resistance, or brainwashing, or being tired of the fight syndrome will make me or the N.A.A.C.P. abandon this principle."

He said, "I do not believe in the destruction of formerly all Black institutions simply because they were historically Black. Nor do I subscribe to the theory that they are or must be second class."

"I believe in a single standard and only one. If a formerly all White institution can become integrated by the process of actively and positively and meaningfully, and honestly recruiting minority faculty and students, and it

works, then by the same token, if a formerly all Black institution does the same thing, it should be viewed as an integrated institution and allowed to live."

Hooks also said "These institutions should be lifted and not lynched. They oughta be made so strong that everybody would want to come. And if believing in strong, integrated predominantly Black institutions is wrong, then I say in the words of that old song, 'if loving you is wrong, then I don't want to be right.'"

After brief applause, Hooks spoke on the importance of communication. He cited specifically the form of the spoken and written word as the most powerful.

Then he declared, "If a people are to be united, cohesive, powerful, free, there must be communication."

Speaking to the students and faculty and professionals in the audience, Hooks said, "We in America today who are in the field of communications, are in what I consider the most important field in our world today."

Hooks related the importance of communication to the forward movement of African nations by stating the need for nations like Chad and the Sudan to communicate between one-another.

He said that the spoken and the written word as presented in America has conveyed the concept that Black people are somehow inferior to many Americans. "Many of us," he said,



Photo by Alex(Ajax)Jones

NAACP Director Hooks defends his position on integration of Black Colleges.

"have almost started to believe that."

Citing the Carter-G. Woodson Association for the Study of Negro Life and History in Washington, D.C., as attempting to deal with this question, Hooks likened the Association's theme for Black History Month, "history, the torch of the future" to communications as "the key to the future."

Hooks noted that historically (before the civil war) "Every means necessary was used to keep us from

communicating. And yet in the midst of that horrible period Black people learned a sort of a code language, they communicated anyhow."

He referred to the use of Negro spirituals and drums to let somebody know that it was time to escape slavery or to rise up against the oppressive slave masters.

Calling the Black press "One of the most gallant stories of survival,"

See Hooks, page 2

Officers Claim Disorganization in LASC

By Gregory A. Patterson
Hilltop Staffwriter

According to certain Liberal Arts Student Council executive officers there is a lack of communication and cooperation between them and it is hindering the Council's ability to serve the students.

The lack of communication emanates from a basic difference in philosophy between the President of the LASC, Wayne McDowell and the other executive officers: Robert Martin, vice-president; Gail Baker, treasurer; and the secretary Karen Williams.

McDowell has attempted to focus the LASC's programs on the community which are designed to "aid and

assist the Black community with its progress on several levels," according to a written statement by McDowell.

The other members would prefer to have the \$40,000 LASC budget aimed towards campus events and issues. Baker said she agrees with McDowell that work needs to be done towards enlightening and educating the community but, "he (McDowell) has to look more closely at whose money we're using."

LASC executive officers also attribute the current unaccountability of LASC funds to the lack of communication.

When the HILLTOP inquired about \$800 that was spent on what was termed on record as the Kwanzaa Food Drive, three of the officers said they were only vaguely aware of the

project. McDowell said he and a aide bought and distributed food for needy families on Christmas Eve with the money and he has receipts to prove it. However, treasurer Baker said she hasn't seen any receipts for that amount of money.

Martin reported that he returned \$250 to McDowell that was left over from a requisition to fund the "Dating Game" that the LASC held during homecoming week in October. McDowell said the money was used to pay three people he hired to do various tasks for LASC.

The money left over from the trip to the NOBUCS conference that McDowell and a freshman representative

See LASC, page 2



Photo by Alex(Ajax)Jones

D.C.'s worse snow storm since 1922 stifled the city, but satisfied students as they pose in front of snowman.

Worst Snow in 50 Years Slows City

By Benilde Little
Hilltop Staffwriter

The heaviest snowfall since 1922 hit the Washington tri-state area Monday, leaving a total of 18.7 inches of snow, according to an official measurement at National Airport.

Because of the severe snow, Howard University was forced to close school for two days.

The area was virtually shut down. Federal employees enjoyed an extra day off. Major highways were shut down, department stores were closed on one of the biggest sale days of the year, "Washington's Birthday." Students enjoyed an added three day holiday. The Metrobus and subway systems were closed and did not operate until Wednesday afternoon.

Although weather forecasters predicted only a slight chance of sleet or freezing rain, it fell, and again people were inconvenienced by the weather. Schools which had planned to open didn't because of the sleet. Metro had to stop its buses because of the hazardous driving conditions.

Shops and department stores have reported losing millions of dollars in business as a result of the snow storm. However, Neiman-Marcus and Raleighs in Friendship Heights, Maryland, reported doing great business.

There were some incidents of vandalism, in Prince George's County, D.C. and Alexandria. There were more serious ones in Baltimore, so much so a 10 o'clock curfew was issued.

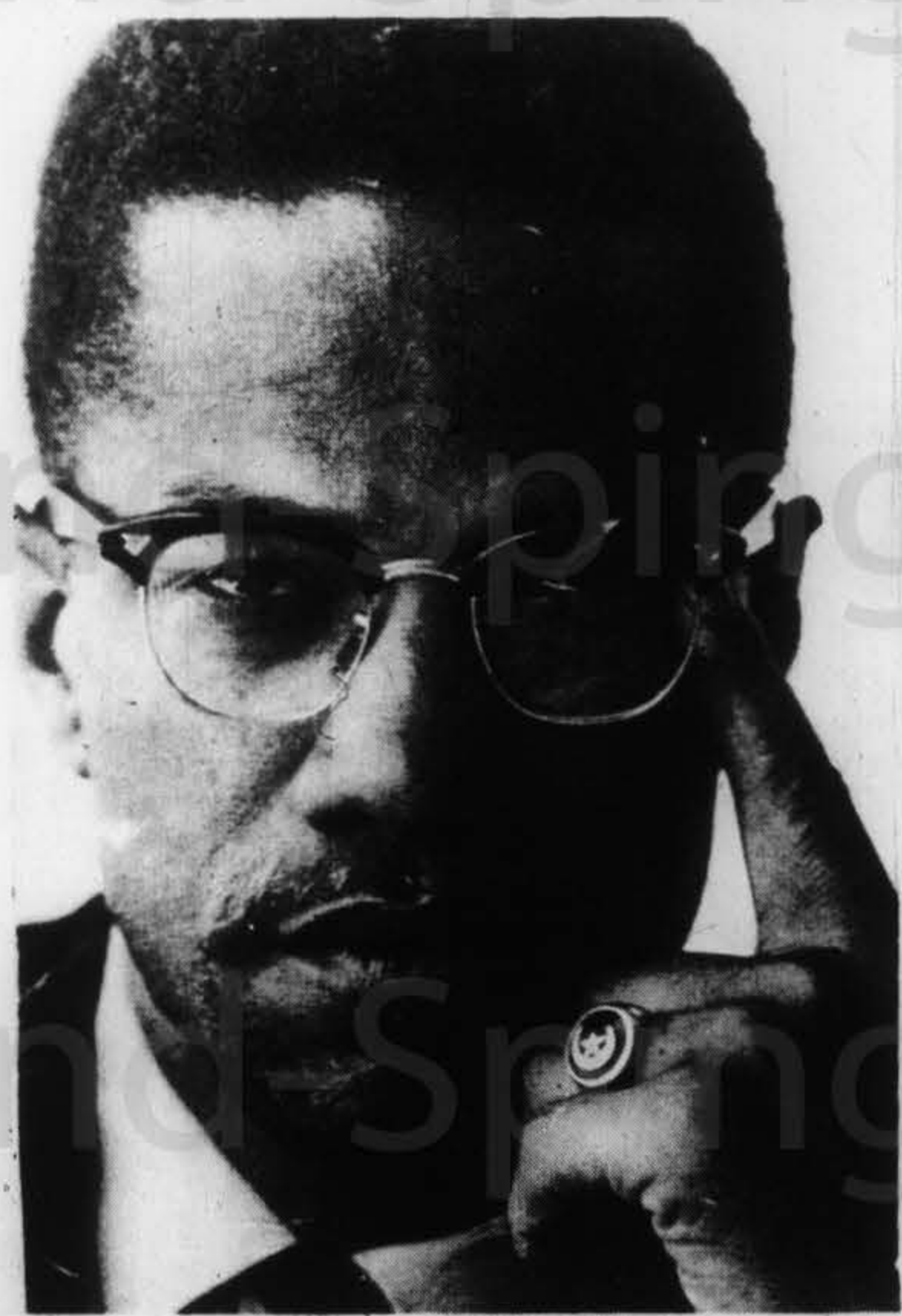
The extended holiday produced mixed emotions, although most people seemed to be in good spirit. A 27 year old, Takoma Park woman said she loved the weather, she said, "I'm originally from Buffalo, New York, I'm a snow freak, I built a snowman and everything." On Connecticut Avenue there were groups of people roaming the streets some jogging, one jogger, Bill Murray from Washington insisted that he hates snow but he said, "What you gonna do, I have to jog at least four times a week and I have to go

somewhere." Along with the happiness some people experienced, Monday's snowstorm caused several deaths. Arthur Kuhl 54 year old Assistant Secretary of the Senate died of a heart attack. A three-year old girl died in a fire in Palmer Park, Maryland, allegedly

because of snow delayed tire engines.

In Fairfax County, a two-year old died of smoke inhalation while a friend of the mother tried to dig out the mother's snow-bound car the child had been left inside the car and the car's exhaust pipe was clogged with snow.

Tribute to Malcolm X



"I'm for truth, no matter who tells it. I'm for justice, no matter who it's for or against."

Story page 3

Khomeini Faces Armed Opposition

S.M. Camara
Hilltop Staffwriter

Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, who apparently won the power struggle against Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi and former Prime Minister Shahpour Bakhtiari, is being given a taste of the tactics he and his supporters used to oust their rivals.

Two freedom fighting groups and some minority nationalists are employing the same tactics which the ayatollah used to oust the shah's dynasty. Members of the left-wing, who once supported the ayatollah, are now striking at the core of the central authority installed by the blessing of Khomeini, in Tehran. Meanwhile in Kurdistan, the Kurdish homeland to the west of Iran bordering on Iraq, some minority nationalists are preparing to stage a secession movement to gain their independence.

The Mujaheddin-e-Khalq, which means the People's Strugglers, and the Cherkaye Fedaye Khalq, or People's Sacrifice Guerrillas, have held on their guns despite the Iranian Provisional Government's attempts and pleads for the citizens to surrender their weapons.

On February 14, some Fedaye comandos attacked the United States embassy in Tehran, which they followed up by an attack on the national radio station. Among the demands of the Fedayes are the routing of all symbols of imperialism in Iran and the institutions which supported and maintained them during the 25-year-long reign of the Shah. They have also demanded the disbanding of the shah's armed forces which should be replaced by the "Peoples army."

The Fedaye group, which is labelled as a left-wing marxist group consisting of 20,000 hardcore members, is said to have about 10,000 weapons which they "liberated" from the arsenals of the armed forces during last week's rioting and confusion. Most Iran observers contend that this group does not want the religious followers of Khomeini to take over the ruling of the country.

The Mujaheddins are labelled as right-wing guerrillas, who support the Khomeini provisional government.

under Bazargan. Nothing much is known about them other than that its members have refused to hand over their weapons. Their main orientation is toward fanatical observance of Islam and the Islamic law book, the "Sharia."

Other than these two major groups, there are at least half a dozen other Islamic guerrilla groups and few other marxist oriented groups harassing the Khomeini militia and the troops loyal to the provisional government.

According to the Washington Post, Iranian newspapers have reported that the Iraqi-based Patriotic Union of Kurdistan, last week attacked and occupied an unspecified number of Iranian government buildings in the Kurdistan. In the Kurdistan capital of Sanandaj, it was reported that young Kurds captured the new police chief and are still keeping him in captivity.

It was rumored also that the Baluchistan people bordering the Pakistani region of the same name, is preparing to wage a successionist campaign. The Iranian assistant Prime Minister Amir Entezam in commenting on the sensitive border situation said:

"Iran's geopolitical situation is so sensitive that it cannot permit such disintegration or the threat of civil war."

Other regions which might consider

striking against the central government in Tehran is the minority regions of Azerbaijan in the northwest.

With all these fractional threats to the central government from minorities and freedom fighters, of whom the Marxist styled Fedaye are the most threatening, Khomeini is faced with decentralizing his newly won power so that members of the "National Front" can share in it.

The National Front, which has supported Khomeini during his attack against the shah, are demanding a greater share of the central power. The Front is composed of a variety of parties, whose motive for unity was alleged to be the desire to overthrow the shah.

In a statement which was recently released, the members of the Front stated: "All groups and organizations which took part in the great revolution should participate one way or another in the provisional revolutionary bodies."

According to the statement, the two freedom fighting groups, the Fedaye and Mujaheddin, should also participate in the running of the country.

Since the toppling of the last vestiges of the shah's power, the army has not been run as it was used to in

See Iran, page 3

THIS WEEK

Benjamin Hooks

In a speech at last week's Communications Conference NAACP Executive Director, Benjamin Hooks, advocated the integration of predominantly Black Universities and colleges. Details p. 1

Zimbabwe

Attempting to intensify their struggle Zimbabwean freedom fighters shelled Rhodesia's Salisbury Airport last week. Details p. 7

Bisonettes

The talented and under-rated Bisonettes, who have played good and exciting basketball this season, have not received the publicity that they deserve. See p.

George Shirley

Howard University's talented Humanist in Residence, George Shirley, recently granted the HILLTOP an exclusive interview. See p.

NEWS

Robinson in a 'Particular Hell'

By Johnson Y. Lancaster
Hilltop Staffwriter

Max Robinson, the only Black anchorman on a nationally televised news program, told an audience at last Saturday's communication's conference that he was experiencing a "particular hell" as a newsmen at ABC-TV.

He said this caused him "to come very close to leaving ABC news a short time ago."

He declined further comment, saying, "My mother told me never to wash dirty linen in public."

Robinson said he didn't leave the station "because of us. I simply don't believe that we should ever lose to them. When I say them—let me make it clear—I am talking about a particular them."

"Never make the mistake of thinking that people of one color are of one mind. I am talking about a particular them—specifically bigots who still thrive and survive in this country."

After a certified check for \$5,000 passed from Robinson into the hands of Howard School of Communications Dean Lionel Barrow, Robinson commented on the scholarship bearing his name that he presented to journalism major Roger Chesley last Saturday night.

Robinson noted that having a fund named after him was "strange since I'm not dead yet."

He continued saying, "Too often we fail to understand that to praise our brothers and sisters is to honor ourselves. Too often we think that to praise another diminishes ourselves—that's not true. To praise our brother fills us and makes us better people."

Robinson then paid tribute to news-



Photo by Alex(Ajax)Jones

ABC Anchorman Max Robinson, delivers speech at Communications Conference man Mal Goode of the National Black Network by declaring "this man is the direct cause for any Black person in communications today."

He also paid tribute to Vernon Jarret, a journalist from the Chicago Tribune newspaper, who, according to Robinson, is "a man who understands the battle and fights that are fought in Chicago."

Emparting strategies on how to con-

duct oneself as a professional journalist, Robinson said, "It is my judgment that the best way to deal as a Black journalist is to first of all never allow yourself to be backed into a potential corner of Black journalism."

We are people in this world—we are great people in this world. Don't ever allow yourself—first of all never call yourself a Black journalist. You're a journalist. You are Black, and for that you should be proud and grateful to all those people who struggled with you here.

"But you a journalist: which says that the job to do is to seek out the truth. To seek out evil, to seek out the things in this society that create problems for people in this society. When you do that you will be called a great journalist, you will be Black."

Robinson voiced the need for Black people who become successful to help those less fortunate. "You come along, you do what you can for other people who try and come along. You shouldn't take credit for it, you shouldn't feel good about it, you should do it."

"In terms of what I want to do as a journalist, as an anchorman, it is my ambition to contribute something to American journalism on the par with Edward R. Morrow and Walter Cronkite."

After pledging to "shoulder that burden" of special challenges that Black people face, Robinson spoke of the necessity of feedback. "Black people have to understand what Malcolm (X) talked about. We are too quiet. Malcolm said 'when it hurts I screamed as a child.' It served me well into adulthood. We don't make ourselves known enough."

He closed by saying that Black people today "enjoy too much of the fruits and spend too little time in the vineyard," referring to how Black people have become complacent with the attainment of material wealth, and now wish to take it easy and not struggle anymore for the masses of Black people.

BRIEFS...

Science and Technology Forum to be Held

"Energy Decision-Making: A Time of Timidity?" will be the topic of a free student program to be held at the 6th Energy Technology Conference and Exposition, February 26-28, 1979, Sheraton Park Hotel, Washington DC.

Sponsored by the Forum for the Advancement of Students in Science and Technology, the program for college students will feature a panel discussion and question/answer session. The panel will take place from 10:30 to 12:00 noon, February 28 in the Continental Room of the Sheraton Park.

In addition to the energy decision-making panel and the Exposition, students are invited to view the "Edison Centennial of Light" exhibit. The exhibit, which commemorates the 100th anniversary of Thomas Edison's invention of the first practical incandescent lamp, is a Smithsonian Institution show and is making its debut in Washington.

Most are free to college students and faculty members. Shuttle bus service will be provided at 15 minute intervals from the Dupont Circle Metro Station to the Sheraton Park Hotel. For further information, please contact Lauren Unzelman (301) 656-1090.

Challenge Fund Campaign Pushes On

Employees of Howard University recently began their 1979 Challenge Fund Campaign. This is a campaign designed to raise financial support for the University.

In a recent statement concerning this program released by Dr. Robert L. Owens, Dean of the College of Liberal Arts, said, "This was concrete evidence of the willingness of the administration and the faculty to support the education of our youth, and provide resources for research for faculty and students."

Concerning this, University president Dr. James E. Cheek released a statement that said, "With the help of all faculty and staff, we can reach our goal for this year and begin efforts toward a second million dollars in contributions."

In the first five years of this program, members of the group managed to raise nearly \$1,000,000. The goal for this year is \$200,000.

Local Leaders, Administration Deadlocked Over LeDroit Park

By Gregory A. Patterson
Hilltop Staffwriter

Editor's note: This is the second in a series of articles focusing on Howard University's physical plans and progress. The community discussed in this article, LeDroit Park, lies directly to the south of Howard University's main campus.

Community leaders in LeDroit Park have refuted Howard University's claim that there are too many factions among LeDroit Park residents to come to a specific agreement with the community concerning the property that Howard University owns there.

Bahbal Makenta, president of the LeDroit Park Civic Association, said that his group has an official charter, with the city government of Washington D.C. He said that it always has been the proper organization for the University to negotiate with. Theresa Brown, chairperson of the LeDroit park preservation society said that the other groups that Howard University's vice-president for Administration, Dr. Owen Nichols, speaks of as competing interests are basically offshoots of the 69 year-old Civic Association.

Some people in the community of LeDroit Park have said that the University is stalling in the hopes that the residents will give up and let Howard have its way.

Makenta said that the University's administration feels that its "thrust is stronger than the community's and inevitably the community will collapse."

Imani Kazana, who worked as an advisor to the LeDroit Park Historical Preservation Society from the beginning of last summer until November of



Photo by Alex(Ajax)Jones

This home in Le Droit Park has been saved by the Historical Preservation Society.

1978, said that there are two basic disagreements between the residents of LeDroit Park and Howard University.

"The principle disagreement," said Kazana, "is that Howard University wants to tear down some houses in the 600 block of U Street." She said that University officials have planned to build a residence there for Hospital personnel who must be on-call for long periods of time at the University's hospital.

Kazana said that the residents of LeDroit Park want the houses to be renovated and occupied. She said they don't have a preference about who lives in them.

The other major point of contention between the University and the LeDroit Park community is the "disposition of houses in the neighborhood," said Kazana.

She said that the LeDroit Park residents would not like to see houses that the University bought for about \$10,000 apiece sold for upwards of \$20,000 and that community residents feel that they should have priority in buying the houses.

Howard has submitted a plan proposing to buy some of the houses when and if the university decides to sell them.

Community residents also would like for something to be done about the 39 vacant houses that Howard University owns there as soon as possible because some of the houses have been standing dormant for more than ten years.

Kazana also pointed out that LeDroit Park Residents have an underlying animosity toward the expansion of the University. They fear that the University will crowd or swallow its surrounding community as many other

See Le Droit, page 7

Seven Hanged For Ritual Murder

S.M. Camara
Hilltop Staffwriter

A cousin of former President William Tubman of Liberia and six others were hanged last Friday after they were tried and found guilty of committing ritualistic murder against Moses Tweh, a fisherman.

Allen Yancy, former member of the Liberian House of Representatives, former county superintendent Daniel Anderson, and school principal Francis Nyepon, engaged the help of others to murder Moses Tweh, in order to secure some human organs, which would enable the "witch doctor" to secure them the jobs they aspire.

Yancy is alleged to have been convicted several times for murdering several persons in Maryland County, Liberia. It was rumored that Yancy murdered in order to secure high ranking jobs. Some daring ones even alleged that he murdered for former President Tubman, for the similar purpose of securing his presidency.

The Liberian Supreme Court, which concurred with the verdict of the Maryland criminal court, sentenced them to death by hanging. Yancy and his compatriots were found guilty of murdering in order to secure the following job:

- a senatorial seat for Yancy,
- an ambassadorial post for Anderson,
- county supervisor of schools for

Nyepon.

According to reports in the Liberian Age and The New Liberia, these three people solicited the help of about 10 persons to capture and mutilate Tweh for ritual purposes. One health inspector, one butcher, a witch doctor, among others, kidnapped Tweh at the beach.

After the kidnapping of Tweh, he was kept in Nyepon's house, where he was fed by Nyepon's girl friend. He was stored in a cupboard for a week before he was driven off to be killed.

According to evidences produced during the trial, Tweh was first mutilated alive and then finished off in Yancy's backyard. Yancy and his accomplices all pleaded not guilty.

Despite this denial, medical officers who examined the victim's body, said the blood stains found on the tarpaulin in the backyard of Yancy's, was identical to the victim's blood.

To strengthen the case of the prosecution, two members, initially charged for the same crime, confessed and turned into state witnesses.

They testified that Tweh was killed by the group for the purposes already mentioned and that the mutilation and the eventual death of the victim occurred in Yancy's backyard.

The litigation lasted almost two years. The case was first tried in the Maryland County criminal court, whose verdict was that the defendants were guilty of murder. The attorneys of

the defendants, who were not satisfied with the verdict, appealed the case to the supreme court. The supreme court in turn referred the case back to the lower court for retrial. After this retrial, the same verdict was passed, which the supreme court maintained.

According to beliefs, some vital organs of human beings can be used to force the spirits or command them to secure the demander whatever is demanded. It works like Aladdin's lamp. If certain formulas are followed according to the rules, a spirit which answers the given formula will perform the duty asked. The truth behind such assertions are difficult to ascertain. But if it is practiced, one might conclude that it works for some even if it is only a psychological treat.

According to a release from the Liberian Information Center in Washington, D.C., the chairman of the True Whig Party, the party which has been ruling Liberia for over a 100 years, and two defense counselors asked the president to institute another investigation to find "loopholes" in the supreme court's decision in order to free Anderson. The chairman of the True Whig Party is Anderson's father.

According to the report, the president told pressmen that the nature of the appeal left him (the President) "wondering whether Anderson is better than the others."

Hooks

Cont'd from page 1

Hooks saluted the pioneers of this aspect of Blackness.

In recollection of the time he lived in segregated Memphis, Tennessee, Hooks attributed the hope that he had and the ambition he got to those Black papers that let me know that Black people could be more than just hewers of wood and haulers of water. It was the Black press that opened the windows of the world to me, and opened my mind for expansion.

After stating that only eleven Black people hold major positions on the 1700 daily newspapers of this nation, Hooks noted that these same papers are spending less money on affirmative action than in 1972.

He talked of "the rising tide of conservatism that is engulfing the nation like wildfire over the prairie land," and called the Bakke case, the "rebirth" of the Ku Klux Klan, and the Nazis "just the tip of the iceberg."

Hooks then related the danger of the current Weber vs. Kaiser Aluminum case to affirmative action programs mandated by title seven of the civil

rights legislation passed in the sixties.

He said that Black people should "remember that when the kooks and the lunatics and the crazies come out, they do it because they perceive that most white folk are with them in spirit if they don't come out openly."

"But equal to the sin of white conservatism," Hooks countered, "is the sin of Black apathy, indifference, unconcern, neglect; it bothers me."

Hooks preached that he knew people were saying "that the NAACP is conservative and uncle toms and all that—but if you don't like the NAACP join PUSH, join SCLC, join the Black Panthers, join SNCC, do something—but don't sit simply criticizing and doing nothing—we've done enough of that."

Hooks told the audience that he spent half of his life fighting for things that other native born citizens take for granted, and that he was tired of it. However he asserted that "no matter how weary we become, we can't give up because if they can brainwash us into believing we can't win, they have already won the battle."

LASC

Cont'd from page 1

attended in Atlanta last semester was used as "petty cash" according to McDowell. (The HILLTOP sent two people who stayed for the same amount of time in the same motel as the LASC representatives for \$412. The LASC requisition was for \$750.)

There have also been differences of opinion on how programs should be developed by LASC. McDowell said that the discord has arisen because the LASC constitution is "very vague," and it is difficult to translate into

working terms.

McDowell also said that he doesn't feel that there is any lack of communication between the executive officers. At the beginning of the year the LASC had Howard University Student Association president Ade Sami, explain the HUSA constitution to the LASC so as to clarify the LASC duties and obligations.

Williams said that she and the other members of the LASC "would like to have more input" into the programming of aspect of LASC.

Read The Hilltop for a real news breakdown

HOW ABOUT A CAREER IN BANKING?

The Bank of New York will be interviewing candidates for its COMMERCIAL BANKING TRAINING PROGRAM on

MARCH 14th

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"If Something Is Yours by Right, then Fight For it ..."

Compiled By Mikal Abbas Ikhnaton Muharrar

In mourning of the assassination date (Feb. 21, 1965) of Malcolm X and in commemoration of Black History month, and the leadership that evolved out of the conscious struggles of African-American people, we present to our readers this compilation of excerpts from the speeches of El Hajj Malik El Shabazz (Malcolm X).

"If something is yours by right, then fight for it. ... I don't think any of you will deny the fact that it is impossible to understand the present or prepare for the future unless we have some knowledge of the past. And the thing that has kept most of us, that is, the Afro-Americans, almost crippled in this society has been our complete lack of knowledge concerning the past.

The number one thing that makes us differ from other people is our lack of knowledge concerning the past. Proof of which — almost anyone else can come into this country and get around barriers and obstacles that we cannot get around; and the only difference between them and us, they know something about the past, and in knowing something about the past, they know something about themselves, they have an identity."

It's impossible for you and me to have a balanced mind in this society without going into the past, because in this particular society, as we function and fit into it right now we're such an underdog, we're trampled upon, we're looked upon as almost nothing. Now if we don't go into the past and find out how we got this way, we will think that we were always this way. (And if you think that you were always in the condition that you're in right now, it's impossible for you to have too much confidence in yourself, you become worthless, almost nothing.)

But when you go back into the past and find out where you once were, then you will know that you weren't always at this level, that you once had attained a higher level, had made great achievements, contributions to society, civilization, science and so forth. And you know that if you once did it, you can do it again; you automatically get the incentive, the inspiration and the energy necessary to duplicate what our forefathers formerly did.

By keeping us completely cut off from our past, it is easy for the man who has power over us to make us willing to stay at this level because we will feel that we were always at this level, a low level. That's why I say it is so important for you and me to spend time today learning something about the past so that we can better understand the present, analyze it, and then do something about it."

When we came here as slaves, we were civilized, we had culture, we had a knowledge of science. They don't take a slave who's dumb — a dumb



Student lays black armband on mock grave of Malcolm X. The gravesite was constructed by Ubiquity as a memorial to the late leader.

Photo by Alex(Ajax)Jones

"So when our people got here — and they came here from a civilization where they had high morals; there was no stealing, no drunkenness, no adultery, fornication; there was nothing but high morals — when they got here, they found a country that had the lowest morals that existed on earth at that time, because it was peopled and run by prostitutes, by cut-throats, by criminals."

"For three hundred years, we stayed at that level. Finally, we got to where we had no language, no history, no name. The white man named us after himself — Jones, Smith, Johnson, Bunche, and names like those. We couldn't speak our own language; we had none. And he then began to teach us that we came from a jungle, where the people had no language."

"This was the crime that was committed — he convinced us that our people back home were savages and animals in the jungle, and the reason we couldn't talk was because we never had a language. And we grew up thinking that we never had one."

Question: What do you think is responsible for race prejudice in the U.S.?
Malcolm: Ignorance and greed. And a skillfully designed program of mis-education that goes right along with the American system of exploitation and oppression.

If the entire American population are properly educated — by properly educated, I mean given a true picture of the history and contributions of the Black man — I think many whites would be less racist in their feelings.

They would have more respect for the Black man as a human being. Knowing what the Black man's contributions to science and civilization have been in the past, the white man's feelings of superiority would be at least partially negated. Also, the feeling of inferiority that the Black man has would be replaced by a balanced knowledge of himself. He'd feel more like a human being. He'd function more like a human being, in a society of human beings.

So it takes education to eliminate it. And just because you have colleges and universities, doesn't mean you have education. The colleges and universities in the American educational system are skillfully used to mis-educate."

"We are living in an era of revolution, and the revolt to the American Negro is part of the rebellion against the oppression and colonialism which has characterized this era."

It is incorrect to classify the revolt of the Negro as simply a racial conflict of Black against white, or as a purely American problem. Rather, we are today seeing a global rebellion of the oppressed against the oppressor, the exploited against the exploiter."

"It was we who have fought your battles for you, and have picked your cotton for you. We built this house that you're living in. It was our labor that built this house. You sat beneath the old cotton tree telling us how long to work or how hard to work, but it was our labor, our sweat and our blood that made this country what it is, and we're the only ones who haven't benefited from it. All we're saying is, it's payday — retroactive."

The newly awakened people all over the world pose a problem for what is known as Western interests, which is imperialism, colonialism, racism and all these other negativisms or vulgarisms. Just as the external forces pose a grave threat, they can now see that the internal forces pose an even greater threat. But, the internal forces pose an even greater threat only when they have properly analyzed the situation and know what the stakes really are."

We not only see the importance of having an understanding of things local and things national, but we see today the importance of having an understanding of things international, and where our people, the Afro-Americans in this country, fit into that scheme of things, where things inter-

See Malcolm X, page 7

Thailand's Prime Minister Requests \$11.3 Million Worth Of U.S. Military Supplies

By Sunni M. Khalid
Hilltop Staffwriter

Editor's Note: On January 1, 1979, the People's Republic of China and the United States resumed full diplomatic relations. As part of the historic agreement between the two nations, the United States Department of State chose to adopt the Pinyin romanization of Chinese names which gives a more accurate and phonetic spelling of the names. Thus, the spelling of the names of all Chinese leaders have been changed. From now on, Teng Hsiao-ping will be spelled Deng Xiaoping. The name of the Chinese national capital, Peking, will now be spelled Beijing City.

As a potentially dangerous situation between the People's Republic of

China and Vietnam threatens to embroil Southeast Asia in a full-scale military conflict, Thailand's Prime Minister Kriangsak Chomanan arrived at the White House last week in an attempt to gain crucial U.S. military support for his troubled nation.

Prime Minister Chomanan, whose visit came only one week after China's Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping's visit, met with President Jimmy Carter and Secretary of Defense Harold Brown in a series of high-level talks in regards to the possible resumption of United States military aid for Thailand, which was a close U.S. ally during the Vietnam War.

In recent weeks, Thailand has been focused on as a strategic point in the escalating conflict currently taking

place in Southeast Asia between the Pol Pot regime of Kampuchea (formerly Cambodia) and Vietnam. After a Vietnamese-backed and supported liberation movement ousted the repressive regime of Pol Pot, Thailand has been carrying the brunt of the refugee problem caused by the war.

While Pol Pot's forces are engaging the Vietnamese military in a large scale guerilla war within Kampuchea, Thailand's leadership has become increasingly concerned over possible Vietnamese territorial designs on her land. The activity of liberation movements within Thailand's eastern borders has compounded those concerns.

Prime Minister Chomanan's government is also confronted with the

presence of three well-armed Vietnamese army divisions within neighboring Laos, which are positioned along Thailand's Laotian border. Military strategists have concluded that Thailand's own military forces would be out-numbered and under-equipped to prevent a major Vietnamese invasion from Laos and Kampuchea.

Thailand's immediate situation has not become immediately desperate, however, and Prime Minister Chomanan has appealed to the Carter administration for the transfer of an estimated \$11.3 million worth of ammunition to the Thailand government from U.S. military stockpiles currently in Thailand.

President Carter, while strongly

pledging to do everything in his power to insure Thailand's territorial integrity against foreign aggression, also has indicated that he will petition Congress for an increase in military aid to an estimated \$50 million.

How much the addition of increased military aid and the delivery of already ordered armaments will help Thailand's dire predicament remains to be seen. But with the recent visit of China's Vice Premier Deng, Thailand may take on a more significant role in possible Sino-American moves to check the advances of Vietnam and the Soviet Union in Asia.

China may find it necessary to lend some support to Thailand in an attempt to prevent complete Vietnamese domination of Southeast Asia and combined Soviet geographic encirclement. China is currently reinforcing its military border strength along its borders with both the Soviet Union and Vietnam and a major military thrust by any of the three major powers in Asia may trigger a costly international war.

With China and Vietnam currently badgering one another along their common border, the Soviet Union, recently alarmed by Vice Premier Deng's visit to the United States and the controversial joint U.S.-P.R.C. communique, has begun to initiate a series of diplomatic moves with other Asian nations, such as India, to gain an

advantage over China. India, it should be importantly recorded, was involved in a brief but bitter border war with Beijing (Peking) in 1967 and still disputes its present border with China.

Where the current series of events, places Thailand is still very much in doubt. However, if either of the major parties, the Soviet Union or the People's Republic of China, become reluctant to wage war against each other, Thailand could occupy the forefront of a full-scale "proxy war" involving itself with Vietnam, Laos, or another member of the Soviet bloc's allies.

The occurrence of a "proxy war" seems to be a possibility that Prime Minister Chomanan, a former military officer who fought with American troops during the Vietnam War, seems to be preparing Thailand for. Although the Prime Minister may reluctantly admit, it Thailand has now been identified as a "pawn" in the game of global politics between China, the Soviet Union and the United States. And like a chess pawn, Thailand may also find itself sacrificed.

Iran

Cont'd from page 1

the days of the shah, some reporters observed. On coming to power, Khomeini and the Bazargan provisional government have been pleading with the army deserters to return to their barracks. However, according to press reports, these deserters are still at large leaving the organization of the army and the curbing of the guerrillas and secessionists a difficult job for the inexperienced Khomeini militia.

These difficulties have not crippled the provisional government to the point of making it useless and ineffective. According to the latest reports from Iran, the provisional government is continuing its trial of the shah supporters, whom they suspect are guilty of some form of crime against the Iranians.

General Parviz Amin Afshar, the former commander of the shah's imperial guard, Brig. Gen. Manuchehr Malek, the former infantry commander, Gen. Hossein Hamadani, former chief of the SAVAK secret police, and Gen. Nematullah Motamedi, former governor of Oazvin were shot on Tuesday. This brings the figure of executed shah supporters in the top echelon to eight.

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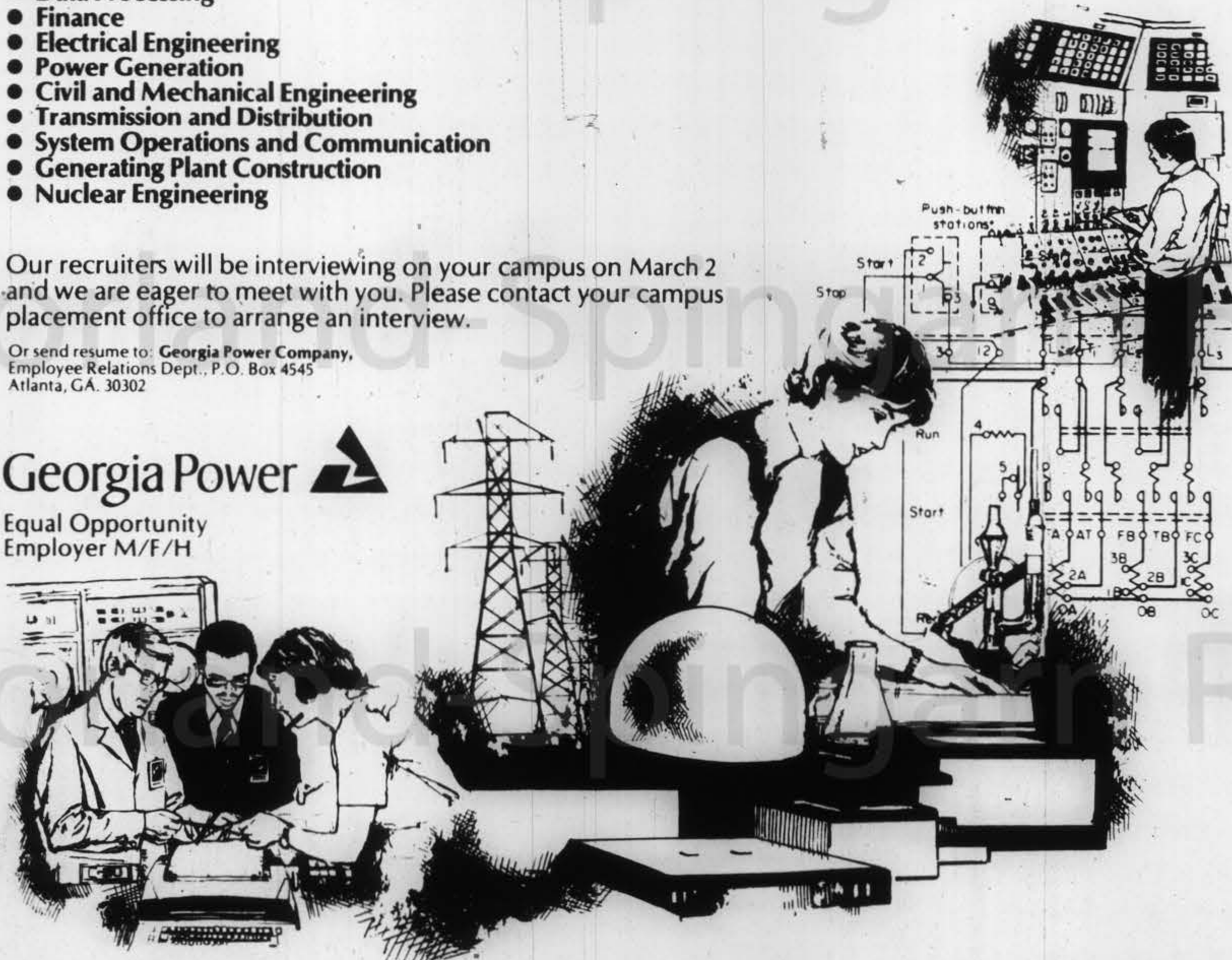
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EDITORIALS

Black Colleges Being Destroyed

Black colleges may soon be only a memory, a phenomenon we read about in the history books. We—students, faculty administrators, alumni—simply have not done all we need to do to make it otherwise. AND IT IS VERY, VERY LATE.

The federal government is enforcing *Adams v. Califano* and past decisions calling for desegregation of education. The government is taking swift steps to eliminate so called 'dual systems' in the states—systems which include both predominantly Black and White institutions. (But of course, only the Black institutions will go.)

Presidents from 105 Black colleges and universities ran to President Jimmy Carter last summer when they began to see the danger. The Carter administration has since promised to help "preserve" and "strengthen" historically Black institutions.

HEW Secretary Joseph Califano said so here in Cramton last fall. But the example he gave was bringing 100 white students on scholarships to Oklahoma's Langston University.

Now we see threats to so many of our schools—Norfolk State, Florida A&M, Savannah State... just to name a few.

President Carter, in a recent directive to federal agencies, instructed them to include Black institutions in their programs—to eliminate "barriers" to participation.

But the Carter administration has missed the point. And unfortunately, the NAACP and Howard University seem to be in league with government views.

The point is that it does us no good to "save" Black colleges and universities if there are no longer Black colleges and universities.

Some will argue that Black colleges and universities never were the "unique" institutions that supporters claim them to be. That argument only provides us with the best alternative to destroying them—making Black institutions the creative, distinct institutions they should be—not only in racial composition, but in educational methods and goals.

That has not always happened at Howard University and other Black schools. NAACP Research Director Michael Meyers wrote last year, "The truth is that too often Black colleges have been pale and inferior reflections of white institutions."

He went so far as to assert that the Black college experience is, if different, always of lower quality than the experience of attending a white institution. That's a dangerous attitude.

The NAACP has taken a stand supporting the government in its moves to get rid of Black colleges and universities. Director Benjamin Hooks and others argue that integration must go all the way. But integration does not and should not always mean that Black people are in the minority. Howard University, for example, is about 10 percent non-Black. Why should integrationist principle force it to change to a predominantly white institution?

Unfortunately, Howard University seems to have joined the effort to eliminate Black institutions of higher education.

It invited and honored and applauded Califano when he told us the government's plan. It allowed Hooks to endorse the plan at the Annual Communications Conference banquet. Both invitations seem to have been made with little, if any consultation of the people who actually make this University work.

Why? Perhaps Howard's afraid of making the kind of changes that would truly strengthen and preserve it. Perhaps Howard is afraid of losing the government and corporate support on which it so heavily depends by opposing government and corporate views.

Every Howard University administrator, employee, faculty member, student, and alumnus must try to turn this thing around. Writing HEW and President Carter is one tactic. We also should critically watch—and influence—the related actions of Black organizations and institutions.

Bison Need Fans' Support

After splitting games with each team in the MEAC, the Bison have journeyed to the MEAC tourney for another year. The tournament held in Greensboro has been one of the major attractions held by Black colleges since its existence.

North Carolina A&T is definitely favored to win the MEAC tournament but this shouldn't deter Bison fans from supporting the Howard team. In past years, N.C. A&T has dominated the tournaments and this could be because being in their hometown they always have a partisan crowd.

Sure there will be a few loyal Bison supporters but will the numbers be as great as they should be? As a university with as many as 10,000 students, the largest in the MEAC, we should be able to equal the attendance of some of the other schools.

The enthusiasm that has been instilled in this University over the past years is dwindling and each year the numbers get smaller. If we were to support our teams, not just the basketball team but all teams, we would be making positive steps toward becoming the total University we profess to be.

Letters

Policy

The Hilltop welcomes letters to the editor. We need your feedback. Did you like what you saw in the last Hilltop? Do you see room for improvement—ideas that were left out, incomplete information?

We want to arm you with the information necessary to the struggle for self-determination. Write Us!

Letters must be typed, double-spaced, no longer than 3 pages (8" X 10"), and handwritten with typewritten name and affiliation (i.e., title, school or dept.) under signature.

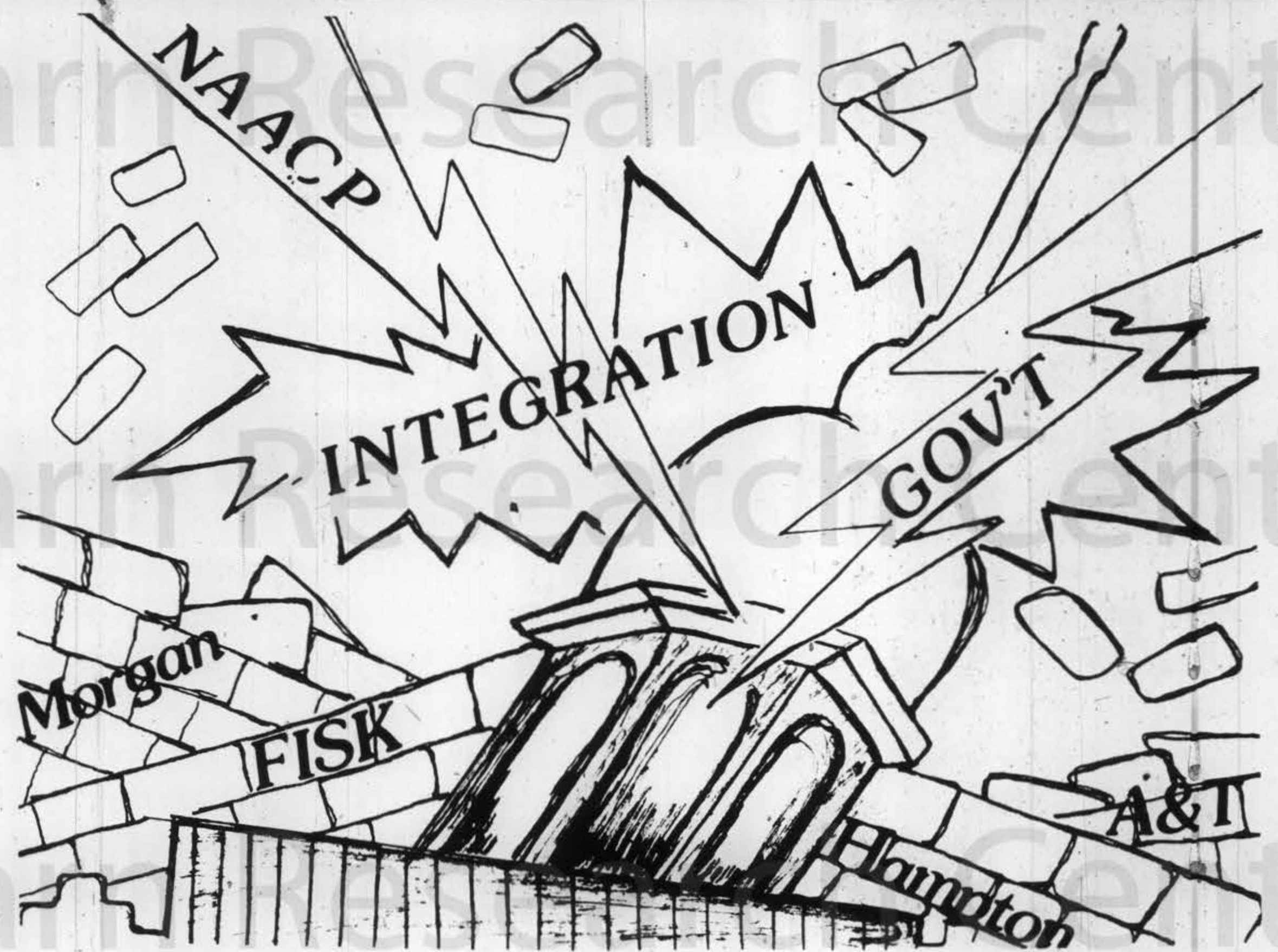
You should also indicate your address and phone, though this information will be kept confidential. Deadline is Monday at 5 p.m.

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Voice of the Howard Community

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'Faggots, Freaks. . .

Dear Editor:

I would like to thank Sister Johnson for her enlightening article, "Faggots, Freaks, & Macho Men" which challenges Black folk to examine a few of the images/role-models being sold to the Black community. Since the basics of a community's inner strength is its moral/spiritual foundations, it is essential that we have value systems which will support our future survival. The central issue is whether homosexual

Article Shows Essential Values

"lifestyles" will be accepted as competitive to the conventional relationship.

From the early gay militant actions against the APA (who redefined homosexuality) to the present drive for gay "rights," the thrust of the movement has been to gain acceptance as an alternative way of life. It is important to respect everyone's human rights, but let's not confuse those rights with

special interest privileges

Homosexuality should be treated as a personal condition for a given adult but rejected as a viable alternative lifestyle for Black youth. If in fact I were trying to control the population growth of the Black and poor people, abortion and homosexuality would be appropriate tools to affect the masses.

R. Jenkins

'Faggots, Freaks. . .

Dear Editor:

I am writing in response to an article in The Hilltop (Feb. 9, 1979) written by Jocelyn Johnson called "Faggots, Freaks, & Macho Men." In her article, she discusses how some to today's popular music groups promote homosexuality and perversion.

One of the groups that Ms. Johnson cites is George Clinton's Parliament-Funkadelic conglomerate. It is unfortunate that many people take Parliament-Funkadelic for its freaky face value and don't look at the group(s) more in depth.

If they did, they would discover that Parliament-Funkadelic is a musically interpreted concept. Parliament, the more popular of the two, is the lighter,

Article Ignores Funkadelic's 'Wisdom'

more commercial side of Funkadelic. The music of Funkadelic reveals the concept.

Ms. Johnson would only have to listen to Funkadelic's "Good Thoughts, Bad Thoughts" from the "Standing on the Verge of Getting It On" album to discover the concept.

Clinton offers such wisdom as: "you rise as high as your dominant aspiration, you descend to the level of your lowest concept of yourself," and "every thought... accepted as true in your conscious mind, takes root in your subconscious, blossoms into an act and bears its own fruit." Good thoughts bear good fruit. The essence of Clinton's philosophy is captured in his statement: "Free your mind and

your a-- will follow."

Judging from these examples of Clinton incorporating his concept into his music, I would hardly think that Parliament-Funkadelic is promoting homosexuality or perversion. True, their on-stage antics and unorthodox lyrics can be interpreted as "suggestive," but Clinton often tells Parliament followers "don't take it seriously" because he has gone "commercial like a mug."

However, in spite of what Parliament-Funkadelic may seem to say or represent, I think that any group that donates part of its concert tour proceeds to the United Negro College Fund (source: Jet magazine) cannot mean to harm the minds of its people.

Pamela Sutton

January 20 Rally: Noisemaking About Rumors

Dear Editor:

I am disgusted about the rally that took place on Friday, January 20 in front of Douglass Hall and the A-Building. At the time of the rally, which really disturbed many students in their classes, I attempted to talk to the leaders of the protest to find out what was going on, but I was shut out.

One member of the group had the courtesy to talk with me, but from what he said to me the rally appeared to be based on rumors and unsubstantiated facts. I was really incensed when I read in The Hilltop that H.U. President, Dr. Cheek offered to meet with the leaders of the demonstration and they failed to show up.

If the protest organizers were competent and considerate they would have met with Dr. Cheek to make sure they knew the facts before they took the matter to the streets. As it was I feel the student leaders showed very weak judgement and were emotional at best, irrational at worst.

Several slogans were used to attract (or disturb) students to the protest: "We're fired up, can't take no more. Hell no, we won't take it no more," etc., were the noise making elements employed. These did not make the cause of the protest very clear, but of course it is easier to chant than to reason things out.

If Howard University is indeed planning to increase tuition by \$200, this is not unreasonable. When the prices of everything else are constantly going up it is to be expected that tuitions will have to rise, too. Anyway, chanting slogans will not stop it. Mandatory meal plans were not invented by H.U.

Many colleges and universities require all their freshmen and sophomores to stay in dorms and eat in the cafeteria. This kind of plan is really to the student's advantage, rather than the institution's. A student has much more time available for studying when she/he doesn't have to worry about preparing meals and commuting.

Some students think that the quality of education at H.U. is inferior and that they have been ripped off educationally and financially. I don't know what basis of comparison they are using when they claim H.U. is inferior, but I attended another college (a much more expensive one) before I became a student here and I don't think H.U. is inferior by any standard of comparison.

I don't think I'm the only one who feels this way, either. I have talked with many

people and have read the opinions of others and have been led to conclude that H.U. is academically one of the better universities in the U.S.

What I have written so far does not mean that I think H.U. is perfect. I feel there is much room for improvement, especially on the administrative side. It seems to take forever to get information through the various offices and to the student.

I and others I know have experienced long delays in getting needed information from the registrar's and financial aid offices, etc. Another serious problem I have noticed is the very wasteful use of energy at H.U. Most of the class rooms and offices are overheated, so overheated that in the middle of winter windows have to be opened.

I have even seen some professors forced to turn on the air conditioners when the temperature is below freezing outside! I believe such careless wastefulness can only be the result of bad management.

There are plenty of things in need of improvement at H.U. Instead of alienating people, students could work with the administration in a constructive way to make things better for everyone.

Jabir Abegaz-Hassen

Excerpts

The White House
Washington
January 17, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE HEADS OF EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

The approximately one hundred historically black colleges of this Nation have played and continue to play a unique and important role in providing educational opportunities to many thousands of students. They have done so in the past when there were no other avenues open to the overwhelming majority of black students. They do so now by continuing to provide special opportunities for students of all races.

The continuing importance of historically black colleges and universities, not only to students but also to this Nation's social, economic and educational life, cannot be overestimated. This Administration is committed to enhancing their strength and prosperity.

In moving toward this goal the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare criteria call for efforts to strengthen the historically black public institutions through increased financial support, new and expanded programs, and the elimination of educationally unnecessary program duplication between them and their traditional white counterparts. These efforts are required to ensure that the historically black colleges are able to participate fully in the educational and social progress of our Nation.

I have repeatedly expressed my hope that the historically black colleges will

be stronger when I leave office than when my Administration began. I am asking today that you personally join with me in meeting this objective by initiating and overseeing the following actions:

Conduct a thorough review of the operations within your department or agency to ensure that historically black institutions are being given a fair opportunity to participate in Federal grant and contract programs. Ensure that an affirmative effort is made to inform black colleges of the opportunity to apply and compete for grants and contracts. Particular attention should be given to identifying and eliminating unintended barriers that may have resulted in reduced participation in and benefits from Federal programs by these colleges.

Identify areas where historically black institutions can participate more effectively in your Department's activities. Consider, for example, small research contracts or grants which can be let without competition, and new or existing cooperative education programs which facilitate minority student access to Federal employment.

Where appropriate, establish goals and timetables for increased participation of historically black colleges in the activities of your department or agency. These goals should reflect targets for increased expenditures beyond your fiscal 1978 levels.

Establish a forum for continuing consultation with representatives from the historically black colleges and uni-

versities. Plan visits and other efforts to familiarize appropriate staff in your agency with the unique and indispensable resources at black colleges.

Appoint a high-level liaison person to oversee these activities.

I am asking Louis Martin, my special assistant, in cooperation with the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, to monitor the implementation of this directive government-wide. I personally plan to review periodically progress made toward increasing access of historically black colleges to all Federal agencies.

In a separate communication, I have asked that Secretary Califano resume publication of the Federal Interagency Committee on Education's annual report on patterns of Federal funding for historically black colleges.

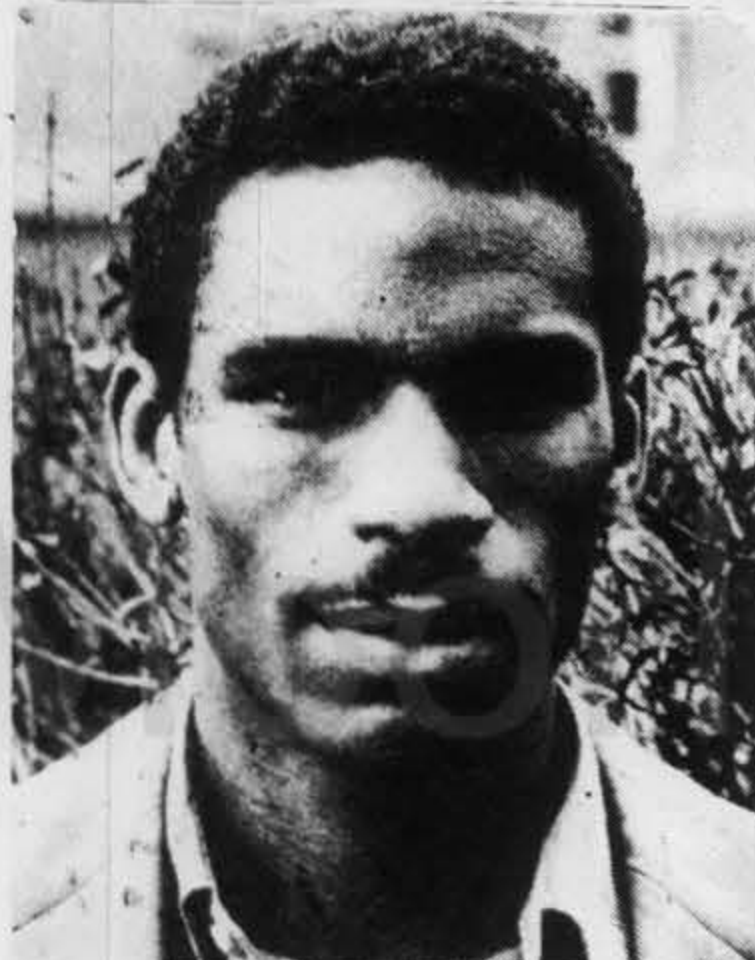
I want to be certain that this Administration's strong commitment to the Nation's historically black colleges and the contents of this directive are thoroughly understood by everyone. Please be certain that copies of this directive are circulated to all appropriate individuals within your department or agency.

Jimmy Carter

(Editor's Note: The memorandum which appears above is President Carter's long-awaited directive to federal agencies, requested by several presidents of Black colleges and universities who met with him last summer.)

Finance With \$Bill

Prepare Now For Your Retirement



Have you ever wondered about the golden years of retirement? Some of us dream of traveling to exotic islands, relaxing in a hammock, drinking lemonade, while others of us say, "I'm young. I have time."

Well, no matter what your viewpoint is on the matter, here is some reality for you: 98% of the citizens in this nation who are over the age of 65 live lives of poverty. As unlikely as it may seem, you will be old one day, and unless you prepare for it you'll be old and broke.

You take a giant step in being prepared for retirement by attending college. According to Venita Van Cappel (author of *Money Dynamics*) college graduates earn from \$250,000 to \$279,000 more than persons with a high school diploma over the course of a lifetime. Knowing these figures may be a little incentive for you when it comes time to pay your bill next semester.

Though college students will for the most part earn greater amounts of money, several of us will become a part of that 98 percent mentioned earlier. Many of you may feel it is early yet in your life but it is important for you to set a financial goal for yourself now.

Allow me to share with you some suggestions about the key to accumulating wealth: Saving.

A portion of every dollar you earn should belong to you. The rest belongs to the cleaners, the book store, the grocer, McDonald's and the rest. Your money passes through many hands; just don't let all of it slip through yours.

Contrary to what you may believe, it is fairly easy to save if you make it a habit to pay yourself first. Before you go to the disco or out to eat put aside your cut immediately. This amount we will call your "Hands Off Fund."

The "Hands Off Fund" belongs exclusively to you. The fund does not consist of next month's rent or the Christmas savings; it is money set aside for growth. Realizing this, one has to consider all major bills before deciding how much you pay yourself. Remember, you own this money and to spend it is defeating your purpose.

By allowing this fund to accumulate you will find yourself receiving almost unlimited income from capital in the form of dividends, interest, and royalties. This is not to mention that

you will also receive Social Security checks upon retirement.

Benjamin Franklin once wrote, "Money is of a prolific generating nature. Money can beget money and its offspring can beget more." By that statement alone you can tell old Ben was up to more than just flying kites.

That brings to mind inflation, a very unpredictable phenomenon, but one that has been apparent throughout the 20th century. Since 1900 the buying power of the dollar has depreciated such that that last buck you've been trying to hold onto is really worth only about 16 cents in buying power.

Considering the U.S. is able to slow inflation down to 5 percent in 25 years, you'll need \$3.39 to buy what your dollar presently buys. (And that my friends is only if we are able to slow it down to 5 percent.) A person needing \$1,000 per month for expenses, will need \$3,390 twenty-five years from now.

Before you pass out, let me tell you some good news. Here is one weapon by which to fight inflation: Compound Interest. Compound Interest is interest that is paid on previous years' interest as well as on the initial investment. The payment of interest on interest becomes increasingly important as time goes on, and the amount of interest accumulates. After a number of

By

Bill Compton

years have passed, it dominates the income earned on the original investment.

With an initial investment \$1 and interest of 6 percent one would have \$1.06 in his account at the end of one year. At the end of the second year there is \$1.124. Now I know \$1.12 doesn't excite you so before you go to sleep consider: If the Indians had invested the \$24 they supposedly received for Manhattan Island in 1626, their account as of the end of 1977 would be worth about \$18 billion. (I'll bet that woke you up.)

To bring you closer to reality an investment of \$10,000 will bring you \$16,288 in 10 years at 5 percent interest. In 40 years you'll have \$70,399 in your account. But, how many of us have \$10,000 lying around? (Well I don't, and I have a sneaking suspicion that neither do many of you.) So to come closer to home suppose you place \$100 per month in something paying 5 percent compounded annually. At the end of 10 years you would have invested \$12,000 and your account would be worth \$15,848. Forty years from now \$48,000 is invested and \$152,208 would be in your account.

The struggle against inflation is not a hopeless one as long as you have the proper tools. Compound interest is an excellent way to protect your "Hands Off Fund," and your "Hands Off" is a perfect way to protect your financial future.

Remember, if anyone deserves a part of your dollar, you do.

Bill Compton is a senior Finance major.



Don't Point At Me

By Norma Shorey

Stokely Carmichael hit hard. Other articles in the Hilltop will give an overall picture of his speech at Cramton on February 9th. I would like to focus on a few of his points and expand on them.

As Stokely himself said, he was merely reiterating themes which have been stressed over and over again to Black students: the need for commitment, responsibility and participation. But since mere knowledge changes neither people's attitudes or behavior, such arguments and ideas need to be presented repeatedly... to startle us afresh out of our complacency.

What complacency? We are privileged Black students, out of the Black community. The elite, if you wish, of an oppressed and discriminated people. Yet our major concerns merely to get that degree—for ourselves, the passport (maybe?) to better jobs, and money, and prestige, and Cadillac.

That worn theme again? So what's new?

Yet it was not pleasant to hear Stokely say:

"If your people are oppressed and you are not doing anything to help by your inactivity, you are against the people." By your lack of commitment to the community from which you came, you are cheating your people. Well? Surely not me, cheating.

Let's focus on international students. I am one from the Caribbean. Do we cheat our people by not utilizing that knowledge we have gained here, to help others at home? (And I'm not talking about a wholesale indiscriminate transfer of ideas or technology. I am speaking about an intelligent application of our knowledge to work toward full human development in our various cultures and countries, in order to counter their increasing subservience to the mass media and values of a technological society.)

FACTS interchangeable for use in any of our Third World Countries:

The medical profession has migrated en masse from Jamaica. There is a tremendous need to expand professional and para-professional health care. But existing personnel are overburdened.

In the Caribbean Leeward Islands, the shortage of trained science teachers is pitiful.

In Nigeria, 'experts' are imported

to work in the rural areas, since not many trained people want to leave Lagos.

One can multiply such examples by the hundreds.

It is so much easier to be that radical nationalist student on campus. To talk national development and when the time for graduation comes... to forget. It is so much easier to be bored by the arguments of those enthusiastic patriots, and feel justified by our rationalization of 'no jobs back home... at least not in my field (with good money), and besides, what if everyone returned...?

But the nagging question remains, and in Stokely's words:

"Your responsibility is to use the knowledge you have acquired for the benefit of the people, for that knowledge belongs to them."

To return to Stokely's argument, we may certainly agree with many of his key points. Yes, our people need to be organized.

"Only the people properly organized can free the people."

"Organization is the indispensable prerequisite in the movement toward liberation."

Yes, we do agree that we need commitment and unity - of all blacks, everywhere, to counter the dynamics of the system which deliberately manipulates us, and directs our individualism to its own ends.

"Don't point at me! I've heard it all before, and besides, I have a test tomorrow... and a party on Friday night."

Panorama's Open Column is open to any Hilltop reader who wishes to give comment on issues they deem important to our readers. The Hilltop does not intervene at any time to determine the subject matter of this column. As such, the column does not necessarily reflect the Hilltop's stance or opinion on a given issue. The only type editing done to such columns are editing of grammatical errors, spelling errors, and the like. The columns must be submitted to the Hilltop office by Mondays at 5 p.m., should be no more than 2-3 typewritten pages and should, as its last paragraph, have some type of identification of the writer of the column. Columns are selected on a first come basis.

PANORAMA

District Talk

Toward Aiding the Jobless

In these days of diminishing and even contracting job opportunities for Black people and minorities, this writer finds it necessary and compelling to share some of his thoughts.

The job situation is critical for us. It has been demonstrated on many occasions that while many of our people are in jails the employment situation is deteriorating as it currently is. It is also true that crime, suicide and other social evils increase along the same lines.

What then can we do to help our people, the majority Black population of Washington, D.C.?

The answer quite easily is creating jobs.

The traditional white collar jobs appear to be saturating or are already saturated. We may just have to settle for the replacement of those positions created after natural attrition in this particular job market.

What then are the expansion fields in employment for the District of Columbia? An examination of the blue prints show the construction field as likely to expand due to new development planned for the inner city. But we must note that these new jobs are going to be mostly seasonal.

If the construction planned for the city involves mostly department stores, museums, and other entertainment related activities, the end of the construction period will see no real change in the job prospects for the D.C. resident. A convention center is a different situation because the overall spending of conferees normally boosts sales or income in nearly all local businesses and other economic activities.

But if the downtown construction is mostly offices and other personnel-heavy enterprises it will increase the base of the traditional civil service, white-collar and other clerical jobs.

All these situations are middle range to long term employment opportunities. In short, it will take quite sometime for any of the scenarios to become practical.

The most important thing for us to know is that, our own community, the Black market, offers us a chance to earn a living. I mean providing goods and services or dealing in it. Small business appears to be one of the ways to success, and we can start it on a modest scale. However, because of racism, either institutional or latent, it is very difficult to break into the general market for any Black person.

Education, we all know, is almost a moot point. The controversy will probably be then "how much education?" I do not know if college is being over-emphasized, but what is certain is that colleges are turning out a lot of competent Black people who cannot get jobs in their chosen or professed and expressed fields of interest. And as a result of frustrations, many of these students do not reach their maximum potential or maturity. In short, they fall off by the wayside. A great deal of the most highly educated Black people, who are perhaps the most politically motivated, tend to see the end of the second class status in which some Black people in this city see themselves.

Many see as the solution marxist and communist ways and methods.

Campus Freakout

Those Busing Blues

It was a cold winter morning. The heavy clouds veiled the newly-risen sun and made the day seem dreary for the 13 students waiting in the Slowe Hall lobby for the 8:10 bus. The bus was on its usual schedule, it came in at 8:30.

As the students quickly stepped onto the bus in an attempt to escape the cold, biting winds, the bus driver stepped off of the bus and went into the dormitory. Ten minutes later, he returned with a freshly lit cigarette in his mouth. Only the icy ground and the sub-zero temperatures would prevent even the boldest of the students from walking up to their classes.

Five minutes after that, as the bus driver was reclining in his chair, students from Carver Hall quickly ran up to the bus, falling and sliding, trying to get to their 10:00 classes.

Finally, at 9:55, most of the students were crying for the driver to please take them to class. Finally, in an unjustifiable fit of rage, the driver rose from his seat and violently placed his hand across the mouth of a nagging female passenger.

Enraged, seven of the male passengers rose from the rear of the vehicle and proceeded to rip the shirt off of the back of the driver. Then, they threw him out of the window of the bus. Realizing what they had just done, they ran inside of Slowe and telephoned an ambulance. Meanwhile, as the police drove up, the passengers still inside of the bus panicked and a dude from the rear of the bus jumped into the drivers seat and drove the bus down the street.

Unfortunately, halfway down the street, the man remembered that he could not drive. The bus went screaming into the wall bordering the Eckington Elementary School clocked at 70 MPH. He survived the crash through the wall, but went into the side of the school and exploded sending



This makes most capital and profit-oriented employers wary in their hiring policies, hence, the small number of Black executives in industry. All major private industry or you can call them big business in the country are capitalist and profit-oriented. I don't know what the solution to that one is.

What usually happens is that the politically motivated Black person and a lot of those with college degrees, if they get hired by industry, are kept on payrolls to make up for federally mandated quotas, or just made to sit down and clock watch.

The saddest part of the whole experience is that the clock watching or under-use turns a lot of these brothers and sisters against the system, and the inevitable occurs—they develop into radicals.

Let's face realities for a moment. The future of the Black race will depend on our priorities of today. College is necessary but to over-emphasize it is as bad as not having anybody in college at all.

Vocational training must be evaluated and looked into very carefully by the Black community in general. You can always go to college

By

J. Ofori Taylor

later in life, but you need a source of income by the age of 18, some much earlier in this society.

If we train enough young Black folk in mechanics, the construction trades and other occupations, we may develop a stronger economic base. Vocational training when taken seriously often leads to unionized jobs which are high paying and secure due to collective bargaining. And Collective bargaining is usually a better deal for minorities than individual contracts are.

I believe Black people in Washington have more needs and problems at this time in history than ever. And I believe that we should give equal respect to the college graduate and to the truck driver, bricklayer, the mechanic or any craftsman or tradesman, for they are all spokes of equal importance in our great wheel of economic strength. It is only our economic strength that will lead us to political, social and racial equality with all other races.

J. Ofori Taylor is graduate student studying Political Science.

Student Leaders Forum

The Inside Scoop on Student Government

By Garland R. Hunt

The past history of student government at our institution has been one of ineffectiveness and minimal progress. We have supported very few of the actions made by student elected leaders because of their lack of credibility in the student community. Student government has been plagued with dishonesty, self-centeredness and an array of junior capitalistic politicians. The question that now confronts us is "why" does this history exist and "what" do we do to change it.

The trend of our overall Afro-American community in the early seventies exemplified individual gains and self-perpetuations. The door was cracked open for a few of us to get into the house of prosperity, when all of us needed to enter at the same time. Unfortunately, most of us remained in the cold, shivering with the chills of injustice.

The same is applicable to our student government officials. The pursuit of prestige and power directed our leaders (just as of Black National leaders) into conservatism, diplomacy, mediocrity and egoism. This left the mass student population unrepresented, unguided and unjustly abused.

Furthermore, student government, as it presently exist, is designed to fail. That's right, "Designed To Fail," and this must be changed. It is full of unnecessary divisions, complexities and restrictions.

The Undergraduate Student Assembly and Graduate Student Assembly are completely unnecessary and repetitious. The service provided by both assemblies can be done through a centralized, effective H.U.S.A. administration. The large number of student representatives in both assemblies only slow down the possible progress of student govern-



ment, which creates, "More people, more arguments, more divisions."

The enormous budget allocated to these two assemblies and 17 student councils also generate competition within H.U.S.A. and promotes inflation of egos. Even though all assemblies, councils and students are a part of H.U.S.A., they never really work together as a full unified body. This bureaucratic decentralization only insures a void of unity.

The administration understands this fallacy and capitalizes on it by inviting student government leaders to elaborate affairs to make them feel even more advantaged and special. (The same strategy that the system used to pacify our national Black political leaders). They attempt to infiltrate the student leadership with "A-building puppets" that come into meetings to create continuous division and maintain constant communication links (similar to the strategy used by the C.I.A. in infiltrating the Civil Rights movements of the 60's).

They take certain obedient and compromising student leaders to restaurants, like Flagship for lunch and allegedly promise special arrangements like full meal plan contracts, while all other students are forced to pay \$400 to \$500 for meal contracts.

They sometimes allegedly promise post-graduation employment or acceptance into graduate or professional schools. Tuition and other school expenses are even allegedly taken care

of if you are compromising enough. It is obvious that the university administration attempts to keep student government as divided as possible.

In order to counteract this failure-bound, infected structure, we must first change the prevailing mentality. Honesty and decisiveness must take the place of the deceitfulness and mediocrity of some of our leaders within student government. Students must begin to take on definitive positions on issues that directly affect us. Conservatism has no place within such extreme injustices existing in this country and our school.

As expected, the moment we, as students, finally begin to take on these strong line positions, we begin to feel opposing pressure. This pressure is emanated from all sectors of the campus.

The administration immediately passes the buck and identifies the student leaders as being incompetent. They withhold crucial and important information from the students and student leaders and attempt to call the students misinformed. For example, Howard is the only school in the District that has not announced if there will be an increase in tuition next year, but the students were criticized for protesting too early. The student leaders are used as scape goats by the administration when the pressure is applied.

The pressure is also applied through campus media and a few students who seem to be political perfectionists. Some of us have studied the art of revolution so extensively that we feel we must criticize and degrade every move made by student leaders. In

doing this, we fail to realize that this whole process is a learning experience and hopefully, we will learn from our mistakes. Remember, there has never been a serious struggle won over night. All we can do is stand for truth and justice at all costs, instead of accepting two wrongs.

The Hilltop uses a quotation from Rosa Parks to describe our sentiments, "It is better to protest than to accept injustice." We must take advantage of this profound statement and mobilize against the system that imposes injustices down our throats.

There are many shortcomings that stand as obstacles in our drive for quality education. We lack research and information that is so valuable to our total strategy. But, in spite of that, we must recognize these shortcomings, attempt to overcome them and continue to persevere.

We can do this by strengthening and enhancing our research and information divisions of our student government. There also needs to be an immediate change of the H.U.S.A. constitution in order to alleviate the inherent divisions and unnecessary bureaucracy presently existing within it's structure.

Perseverance is the key to victory. We as students should not be discouraged by adversity. Every overt aggression and challenge that is dramatized by students will always be opposed by the existing status quo. Whether or not we succumb to this opposition is the challenge.

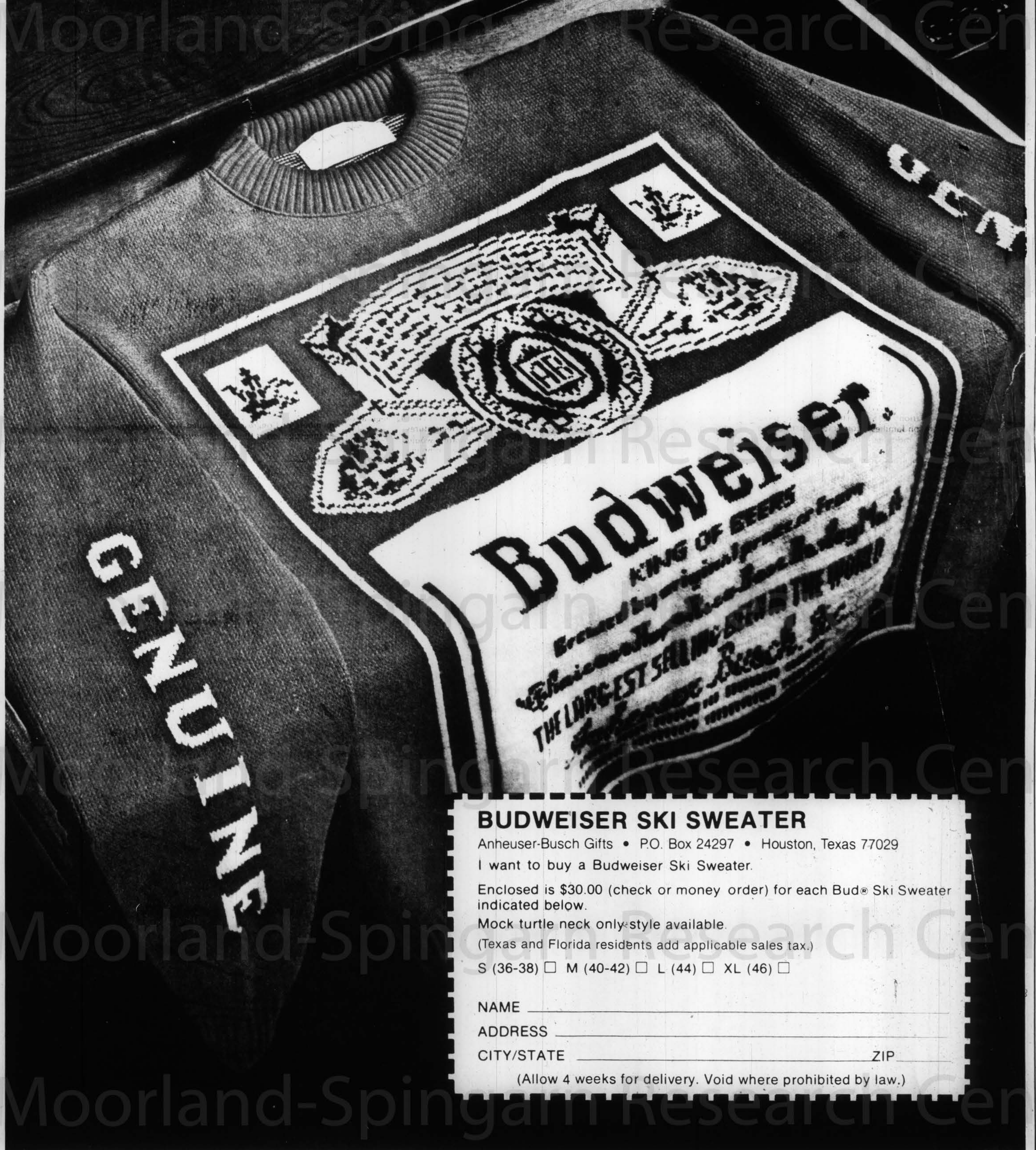
So, I submit to you that the road of progress is long and hard. But, this is only a fraction of the challenging journey of life. We must remain persistent and strong in the name of truth, for truth crushed to the earth shall rise again.

Garland Hunt is coordinator of the undergraduate Student Assembly. He is a junior in the college of Liberal Arts majoring in Political Science.

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School Desegregation Laws a Failure

By Darrell Calhoun
Hilltop Staffwriter

To the surprise of some of our top officials, it was announced that many of the desegregation plans that were implemented in the late 50's and early 60's have failed. What a surprise.

It has been a long twenty-five years since the Supreme Court announced in the landmark decision Brown vs. the Topeka Board of Education that desegregation was to start and that "separate but equal" standards would be eliminated.

According to the United States Civil Rights Commission's Chairman, Arthur S. Fleming, the U.S. Congress "has passed many laws that have hampered the enforcement efforts." The Commission also blames the Executive branch of the government for not being able to put "all of its weight behind the enforcement of the laws."

Probably one of the most shocking parts of the commission's findings is that over 50% of schools are not desegregated and that most are in the

North and Northeast.

Many of you who are from the North might think that things in the South were much worse, because of racial tension that the South is known for.

But to the contrary, white people were going against Black people in the sophisticated North many of the people in the deep South were inte-

News Analysis

grating in harmony. Not to say that there weren't any disruptions in the South, but National Guardsmen weren't called out in many of the southern states to my memory.

The North was always looked upon as an oasis of freedoms and opportunities, but in actuality there is and always will be at least as much racism in the North than in the deepest parts of southern Mississippi.

Over five million Black kids, 65 percent in the Northeast, in 1976 were in "moderate to highly segregated"

schools according to the Commission, but even in the South where segregation was at its lowest, 34 percent, it was noticeable.

While the commission has no power over desegregation it has been overlooking its progress. The commission has found that the combination of inner-city school system with outlying areas school systems are absolutely necessary to achieve integration.

The big question today involves the loss of funds from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) when school districts don't comply with guidelines set by HEW. Baltimore, Chicago, Baton Rouge, La., and Los Angeles are just a few of the major cities throughout the U.S. that are in danger of losing funds if they do not comply with regulations soon.

In regard to suspicion that some of the failures of desegregation are busing and white flight, the Commission believes that busing only

accounts for three to four percent of desegregation, but that white flight was caused by the middle class ability to leave the crumbling inner-cities for lower taxes and better jobs in the suburbs.

The commission also advocates the failure of a bill that was introduced in 1977 that would not allow HEW to restrict funds to school districts that did not follow the guidelines on busing.

Although things were not looking good for the inner city Black people, they did look fairly good in some other major cities. Mainly through expanded zones, parents that accepted school desegregation, and zones that were mainly white figures turned out higher than the 50% given by the commission.

The burden lies in your hands. If you stand by and allow this senseless error, then no one is to blame when your future sons or daughters finish high school as functional illiterates.

Freedom Fighters Attack Salisbury Airport

By S.M. Camara
Hilltop Staffwriter

For the first time in the long struggle to free Zimbabwe from the white minority regime of Ian Smith, nationalist freedom fighters have attacked the international airport nine miles from the capital Salisbury.

According to a Rhodesian military communique, which was released on Tuesday, the freedom fighters shelled the main international airport on Monday night.

The communique said that "a number of mortar bombs were fired in the vicinity of Salisbury Airport." The military authorities said that 15 rounds of mortar fire were used to shell the airport but that none succeeded in landing even in the inside of the airport. The same airport serves both civil and military planes.

From the Zambian capital of Lusaka, Joshua Nkomo, co-leader of

the Patriotic Front, said that his freedom fighters were responsible for the shelling of the airport. He added that they inflicted damage to buildings, the runway, and some aircrafts.

According to the Washington Post, the reporters who visited the scene after the shelling could not confirm the Nkomo allegation of the damages inflicted on the airport. According to the same report, airport workers were putting tape and sheeting on the windows to prevent them from breaking if the freedom fighters attack again.

To tighten up security around the airport, helicopters accompanied planes which were either landing or taking off. They hovered over the airport to survey the adjacent land for any incursions from the freedom fighters.

In another unprecedented move, freedom fighters mined another air strip, north of Mrewa, 45 miles northeast of Salisbury. A light aircraft of the Rhodesian airliner landed on one of the Mrewa mines, killing the pilot and his three passengers.

These incidents are only intensifications of what the freedom fighters have planned to do according to some observers of the Zimbabwe scene. Such observers contend that the freedom fighters are hitting hard on the civil aviation of the Smith regime in order to cripple the white tourist industry.

Last Monday, a Rhodesian Air Way Viscount plane, with 59 persons, was shot down outside of Kariba on the Zambian border. All 59 persons on board were killed.

Another Viscount plane of the same airline was shot down last year, which claimed a higher toll. Following these attacks on the Rhodesian planes and airports, the country's pilots have warned that they can no longer guarantee the safety of their passengers.

Taking the statement of the Rhodesian pilots a step further, the South African Airways officials have cancelled all en route landing at Salisbury Airport. It used to be the practice that the South African Boeing 747 flights from and to Europe landed at this airport to pick up more passengers and drop others. Since the Rhodesian air space became unsafe, the South African airline officials re-routed their European flights.

In retaliation against the freedom fighter's gains in the struggle, the Rhodesian Air Force staged a raid against the bases of the freedom fighters in Mozambique. According to a military command statement, the Rhodesian Air Force staged three days of bombardment against the munition dumps of the freedom fighters and their other bases.

Nader Reveals Powerfulness of Testing Service

By Ralph Nader
Special to The Hilltop

The next time you pick up a well-sharpened No. 2 pencil and begin to hurriedly answer a standardized, multiple-choice test, chances are that your test is one of more than eight million given annually by the Educational Testing Service (ETS).

You may know ETS manufactures SATs, LSATs, GREs and GMATs. With these tests alone, ETS influences the educational and career opportunities of millions of people. But the power of ETS does not begin or end with those tests. ETS markets 299 different tests.

ETS tests are used to determine entrance to over 60 occupations including firefighters, actuaries, policemen, real estate brokers, sailors, teachers, gynecologists, engineers, and auto mechanics. ETS test results are the standards of access to some of the most powerful professions: Foreign Service officers, New York stockbrokers, lawyers in over 40 states, CIA agents.

Two million elementary students take ETS tests, and ETS is even developing ways to test infants. ETS helps determine who will be eligible for financial aid and how much they will receive.

The financial information ETS obtains on nearly two million families is more detailed than a mortgage application or an IRS return. ETS consultants and trainees help shape edu-

cation and labor allocation policy in scores of countries, including Singapore, Brazil, and Saudi Arabia. And ETS has test centers in 120 countries.

In thirty years, probably 90 million people have had their schooling, jobs, prospects for advancement, and beliefs in their own potential directly shaped by the quiet but pervasive power of ETS.

What is the Educational Testing Service? How has it centralized so much power? Is it accountable to anyone, or anything? Should your opportunities be so influenced by ETS' standards of aptitude or intelligence?

Despite its massive influence, few people question ETS. Students may want to tear up test forms in moments of frustration, but few of us think of challenging the corporation that makes the tests. We will soon release a lengthy report on ETS, written by Allan Nairn, which we hope will help people understand, and question, the unique and unregulated power of this corporation.

Indeed, ETS is, in non-dollar ways, a large corporation. It has more customers per year than GM and Ford combined. Despite its non-profit status, it declares roughly a million dollars in "non-profits" each year.

This money is plowed back into corporate expansion and maintaining the ETS estate, which includes a 400 acre headquarters in Princeton, New Jersey, a \$250,000 home for the presi-

dent, William Turnbull, and a three million dollar hotel/conference center—all built with student test fees.

Its revenue from test fees enabled ETS to double in size every five years from 1948 to 1972, a rate of growth faster than IBM.

ETS's sales and near-monopoly power, combined with its privileged legal status as a non-profit corporation, make it unprecedented in corporate history. ETS is exempt from federal and state income taxes, is effectively beyond the reach of many anti-trust laws, and has no stockholders. ETS escapes the restraints governing other corporations because it is an "educational" institution.

The power of this testing service is massive, as even one ETS executive conceded. "No matter what they try to tell you here about how we really don't have much power," he said, "we know we do. We know we're the nation's gatekeeper." This gatekeeper can determine who enters college, graduate and professional schools, as well as many occupations and professions. Is that power legitimate?

ETS defends its role as the gatekeeper by claiming it has developed the "science of mental measurement," but as our report will argue, the tests measure nothing more than how you answered a few multiple-choice questions.

The correlation between SAT scores and first-year grades in college, for

example, is often lower than the correlation between the test scores and the income of the test taker's parents.

At best, standardized tests measure the specialized skill of test-taking, but they do not measure key determinants of success such as writing and research skill, ability to make coherent arguments, creativity, motivation, stamina, judgment, experience, or ethics.

ETS not only influences how institutions judge individuals, however, it also influences how individuals judge themselves. As Nairn says, "A false self-estimate or image is instilled in the mind of the individual who receives a standardized test score. For although the scores are significantly determined by social class, he is told they are objective, scientific measures of the individual."

Moreover, test takers are subject to numerous injustices, ranging from incorrect scoring of tests, to late reporting of applicant information, to secret evaluation of grades and test scores—and they have no recourse.

There is a growing movement to reform and restructure the testing industry—to examine the examiners. In New York, Ohio, Texas, and other states, student-run Public Interest Research Groups (PIRGs) have introduced "Truth in Testing" legislation in their state legislatures.

This legislation would force ETS and other testing companies to disclose test questions and answers, and all studies and data on the tests; it would

also require companies to keep information on applicants confidential. Disclosing test answers would enable students to contest disputed answers, and thus eliminate much of the mystery surrounding the tests.

ETS has said it is willing to release 99% of its test data. But, Nairn says, the bulk of this 99% is the material provided by the test-takers themselves—name, social security number, etc. Nairn says it is crucial to disclose that last one percent, as it includes ETS's extrapolations from the information provided by test-takers—such as predictions of future academic success.

The testing reform movement has other facets. Jesse Jackson is organizing around the issue of the ETS National Teacher Examinations which have systematically eliminated qualified black applicants from teaching jobs.

The FTC has apparently found, contrary to ETS claims, that certain kinds of prep or cram courses can raise test scores—but the report has been withheld at this time. And several members of Congress have called for an investigation of the testing industry.

Students now have opportunities to challenge the test makers.

Individuals interested in this issue, or in sponsoring Truth in Testing legislation, can contact Ed Hanley at our office at P.O. Box 19312, Washington, D.C. 20036.

LeDroit Cont'd from page 2

urban universities have.

Kazana said that Harvard University and Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) are among others that have had "long standing conflicts with their communities," which have resulted in forced agreements for the institutions to allow for housing for low and moderate income people.

Presently, Nichols has said that he is not certain of what the University will do with its property in LeDroit Park. He said the University could sell, with or without renovating the houses, or

build on the back of them leaving the facade of the buildings in tact.

Nichols also said that he has met with and will continue to meet with representatives from LeDroit Park in the hope to resolve the issue in the best interests of the community and Howard University.

An agreement would be necessary between Howard and its community said Kazana, "so that Howard can be an integrated part of the neighborhood rather than a neighborhood becoming a part of Howard."

Malcolm X Cont'd from page 3

nation are concerned."

"I was convinced that it was time for all Afro-Americans to join the world's Pan-Africanists. I said that physically we Afro-Americans might remain in America, fighting for our constitutional rights but that philosophically and culturally we Afro-Americans badly need to 'return' to Africa—and to develop a working unity in the framework of Pan-Africanism."

"But we are not anti-American. We are anti-against what America is doing wrong in other parts of the world as well as here. And what she did in the Congo in 1964 is wrong. It's criminal, criminal. And what she did to the American public, to get the American public to go along with it, is criminal. She's causing American soldiers to be murdered every day, killed every day, for no reason at all. That's wrong. Now, you're not supposed to be so blind with patriotism that you can't face reality. Wrong is wrong, no matter who does it or who says it."

"I'm for truth, no matter who tells it. I'm for justice, no matter who it is for or against. I'm a human being first and foremost, and as such I'm for whatever and whoever benefits humanity as a whole."

In conclusion, we would like to point out five major points of interest to you, the reader, that may serve to bring home the message of truth and liberation from oppression to the minds and hearts of our readers.

• Malcolm X understood the internal and underlying dynamics of the American socio-economic system stripped of all its glittering superficialities and illusions.

• He realized the importance of internationalizing the just and humanistic struggle of African Americans and perceiving our particular struggle as an important and vital battle against worldwide oppression and exploitation.

• Our hero grasped the importance of systematically studying world history with a particular emphasis on our own individual history and its relation to the larger historical framework of which it is a part.

• Malcolm made the conscious choice to learn, to struggle, and struggle to learn. He was spiritually motivated and morally disciplined. His faith in the Creator manifested in his life and his unyielding and uncorruptible mode of struggle that threatened the continued existence of falsehood and evil systems of mass exploitation in the world.

• Toward the end of his life, Malcolm X came to realize more and more the responsibility that African Americans had in providing leadership for themselves and thus serving as a catalyzing agent transforming the international structures of oppression, degradation and humiliation into a humanistic system serving the legitimate and humanist needs of the worlds masses while respecting human diversity manifesting increased human flavor and richness and not savage antagonisms born out of ignorance and profiteering arrogance.

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Sides of Life

Ailey Dancers Overshadowed

By Darien C. Small
Hilltop Staffwriter

Celebrating his 20th year in the arts, the Alvin Ailey American Dance Theatre recently opened at the Kennedy Center.

The Ailey dancers unmasked a few new and original works composed by Ailey influenced choreographers. Though the dancers were to be the spotlight attraction at the evening's performance, the musical radiance of the orchestra and choir accompanists, at times magnified, but even more often, stole the spotlight from the dancers.

The evening began with a dance number choreographed by Talley Beatty. The dance, "Congo Tango Palace," is about an imaginary balloon in Spanish Harlem. Like Beatty's other number, "The Road of the Poeb Snow," the "Congo" was danced to a quick paced jazz rhythm.

Throughout the performance, the Ailey dancers seemed to be searching for the timing, grace, and elegance in which they are justly famous for.

The highlight of the evening, their most fluent and free flowing dance production, was a well known dance called "Revelations." "Revelations" is a beautiful story telling of the motivations and emotions of African American religious music. It is during the first of the three stances of "Revelations," called "Pilgrim of Sorrow," that the Ailey dancers seem to leap beyond opening night nervousness and find the timing that make their dancing so gracefully elegant.



The choir music, which bound the dances of "Revelations" together, thundered and rocked through the Opera House. The songs carried enough electricity that they not only bewildered much of the audience, but also seemed to bring a charge to the Ailey dancers.

At the end of one solo, the audience applauded right in the middle of the

dance. Though the audience may not have been aware, the choir and solos that they were applauding were not those of any choir, much to the contrary, they were applauding the performance of the Howard University choir.

Overall, the Ailey dancers, now 26 strong, have talent that has forever changed the art of ballet. The legacy

that Alvin Ailey has built is not one of stone, but instead, of superbly, beautifully executed modern dance combined with classical jazz dance.

Alvin Ailey, who began his dance career at U.C.L.A., says "I hope that the Alvin Ailey American Dance Theatre is saying that all people, of all colors, can do American dance together."

For the past 26 years,
the Alvin Ailey American
Dance Theater has skillfully
executed modern dance
combined with jazz dance.

Astrology

Man vs. Gravitation

By Curtia James
Hilltop Staffwriter

In recent years, astrology has become a major interest in the lives of those concerned with the human phenomena. Through evolution of thought and analysis of intention, people began to abandon their star-struck worlds in search of a more unique conception of self.

People today are still searching to understand themselves and others. In "Llewellyn's 1979 Moon Sign Book," author Llewellyn George presents the moon as another primary source of human motivation.

Discussing the significance of the lunar-human relationship, George states, "All life forms are cosmic resonators. We are an integral part of the living universe. Changes are perceived by humans, animals and plants, and are converted into biological rhythms detectable in inner electromagnetic activity."

These biological rhythms, George elaborates, are established at birth time and mark the impact the moon will have on one's life. Because the human body like the earth, is 80 percent water and 20 percent solids, the moon has a considerable impact on both forms of nature.

In his book, George cites several examples to support this lunar-human philosophy. Certain lunar phases are related to earthly events such as arson in New York City increasing 100 percent during a Full Moon, more babies born at Full or New Moon, and five out of eight Son of Sam's killings occurring on nights of New or Full Moons.

All of these occurrences could be attributed to mere coincidence, yet George contends that the moon's gravitational pull upsets the fluid balance which causes one to become tense and prone to emotional outburst. Thus bleeding ulcer attacks and epileptic seizures tend to occur more frequently during certain lunar phases.

"Llewellyn's 1979 Moon Sign Book"



attempts to familiarize its reader with ways to plan one's life around lunar cycles. He suggests such preparatory measures as increased police and fire protection during a full moon, and times of the lunar month that would be most appropriate for social or entertaining events.

Although astrology has diminished as the forerunner of our daily lives, recent scientific research has proven the relevancies of its principles. George captures the lunar effect of astrology as he states,

"It is not the purpose of astrology to evade any situation, or to shoulder off responsibilities to the planets. astrology teaches how to foresee conditions as they really are, for what they are worth, and to assist us to act in conscious harmony with the Law of Nature for best results."

Best Treatment for Cancer — Early Diagnosis

By Deborah Hammett
Hilltop Staffwriter

Cancer is one of the most frightening words a person can hear. Stages of pain, agony, mutilation and death appear in the mind when this word is mentioned.

This fear has caused many people not to seek medical help which could save thousands of lives. Each year thousands of people die from cancer because they ignored the symptoms hoping it would disappear or sought help too late. Early diagnosis is still the best way to treat this disease.

Dr. Jack E. White, Director of the Cancer Research Center at Howard University Hospital, states cancer is the result of unrestrained cells which form new growth. This growth is known as neoplasm.

"There are two kinds of neoplasm. One is called benign neoplasm (tumors) which grow slowly and they don't spread. The other is called malign-

ant neoplasm (cancer) and it grows rapidly and the abnormal restraint growth invades normal tissues. If left untreated, it can be fatal. Some cases are always fatal.

According to Dr. White there are over 100 different kinds of cancer and they are subdivided into three basic groups.

- Carcinomas are skin cells which line many body organs such as the breast, uterus, prostate, stomach, etc.
- Sarcomas is cancer affecting the connective tissue of the body such as the bone, muscle and cartilage.
- Lymphomas is cancer of the infection fighting organs whose symptoms include enlargement of the lymph nodes, sore throat, difficulty in swallowing, pain in the back, legs or abdomen.

"Doctors know more about cancer today than 20 years ago," said Dr. White. "We have a better understanding of the cell cycle of normal cells and how they differ when compared with abnormal cells. We have a better understanding of cancerous

cells, enzymes system and devise certain drug treatment. A cure would depend upon solving one of the 100 kinds of cancer."

The American Cancer Society list seven warning signals. None of these warnings necessarily mean that you have cancer but it should be brought to the attention of your doctor.

- Change in bowel or bladder habit
- A sore that does not heal
- Unusual bleeding or discharge
- Thickening or lump in breast or elsewhere
- Indigestion or difficulty in swallowing
- Obvious change in wart or mole
- Nagging cough or hoarseness

Many people are ignorant about cancer. They feel that cancer is contagious. Once a person has contacted this disease and treated, he is never completely cured and remains a health problem.

There is no medical evidence that cancer is a communicable disease. Although this ignorance has caused many people to lose their jobs and be ostracized by family and friends.

Only a doctor can tell for certain whether or not a person has cancer. Self examination still remains the best detection of this disease. Men should examine their mouth, neck, soft tissues, scrotum, testicles, and skin. Women should examine their breast and have a pap and cervical tests regularly.

Cancer can be treated if detected early. As the old saying goes, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

Retraction Statement

The Hilltop deeply regrets errors in the January 26 essay by Princewill Forbai (Student Wrestles With Lonely and Discrimination, p. 9).

As the article denotes, Mr. Forbai is not a Hilltop staffwriter. However, we take responsibility for having published such information without clearly indicating its distinction from regular news copy.

We apologize for any damage to the character of Mr. Chornor Jalloh, a Hilltop columnist to whom reference was made.

None of Mr. Jalloh's columns, to our knowledge, contained quotes or opinions that are attributed to him by Mr. Forbai. The writer cited as his source an issue which had no column by Mr. Jalloh.

We sincerely apologize for any damage incurred by Mr. Jalloh as a result of the erroneous information.

Book Critique

By E. Ethelbert Miller
Special to the Hilltop

Cotton Candy On A Rainy Day by Nikki Giovanni. William Morrow & Company (New York, 1978). \$5.95. 93 pgs.

The problem with cotton candy is that it has very little substance; so does Nikki Giovanni's new book.

Don't look now
I'm fading away
Into the gray of my mornings
Or the blues of every night

Unfortunately Giovanni's latest book *Cotton Candy On A Rainy Day* is a disappointment. One finds her struggling with loneliness, but never being able to penetrate this feeling or even coming to accept it. The poems quite often fall apart, they sputter, they change direction without going anywhere. It appears at times that Giovanni has a problem sustaining her poems. One finds her too often trying to be profound.

It doesn't work. Giovanni's style is usually one of simplicity. When she begins to provide us with "great wisdom" the poems are given an additional burden to carry.

Still one gets the strange feeling that this book will sell. Not only because of who Nikki Giovanni is but also as a result of the book concerning itself with the basic emotions of human existence. *Cotton Candy* will surely be purchased as a gift. Readers will probably make copies of poems and mail them to lovers and friends. Nikki Giovanni is the Rod McKuen of Black poetry. Her work is already on records and will undoubtedly find its way onto calendars and into greeting cards.

Cotton Candy is a further disappointment when it is placed among the new collections of other Black women poets. *Black Unicorn* by Audre Lorde, *Mouth On Paper* by Jayne Cortez, *All The Renegade Ghosts Rise* by Thulani Davis, *Nappy Edges* by Ntozake Shange, all surpass *Cotton Candy*.

Black poetry has matured. It has moved far beyond the simple word games that we find in Giovanni's book.

At best, Giovanni's new work is the equal of white suburban housewife poetry. One comes away from the book wishing that the writer would go back to watching television.

Party

Out there in the Atlantic Ocean on a sunshine beach there's going to be an outbreak of revelry this vacation break. And after the sun goes down... well, you know the effect that moonlight has on a celebration. We can only hope it won't be a full moon.

Because from Jan. 13 through April 21 we're opening Nassau and Paradise Island to a wave of American college students. We have reason to believe that wave may reach tidal proportions. Probably because of the price: \$269 including air fare and 7 nights hotel.

So there it is, young America. We guarantee you the best of dancing on the beach, water sports and a roaring party. Beyond that, you're invited to improvise. And since your talent for good timing is legendary, we've made preparations for you. We're going to be ready.

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- ☐ Mar. 24-Mar. 31
- ☐ Mar. 31-Apr. 7
- ☐ Apr. 7-Apr. 14
- ☐ Apr. 14-Apr. 21

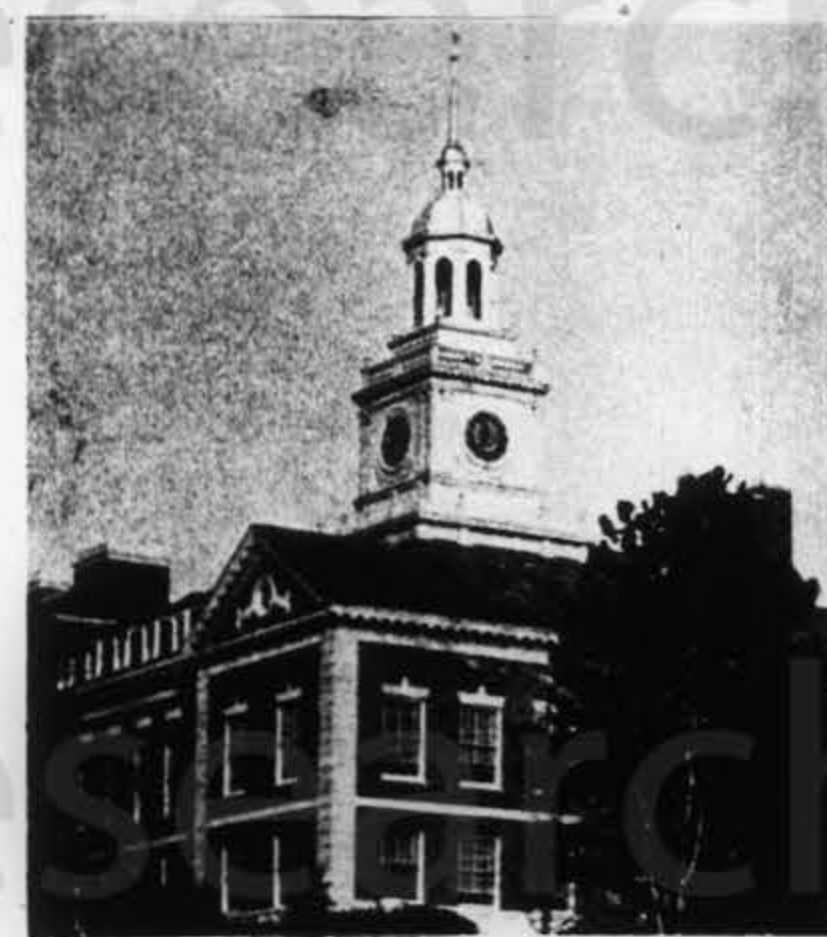
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Speaker

**Dr. Samuel DeWitt Proctor
Senior Minister of
Abyssinian Baptist Church**

Sides of Life

Opera Singing Fits Shirley's Personality Well

By Bob Sanders
Hilltop Staffwriter

George Shirley, a well known Black opera singer, has been named Howard University's new humanist-in-residence. Shirley's singing career began in 1951 at Wayne State University where he sang his first opera, *The Rape of Lucretia*. Later, while in the U.S. Army at Fort Myers, Virginia, he met a voice teacher who suggested he audition for the U.S. Army Chorus. In the chorus, Shirley's melodious tenor voice quickly gained him a good reputation.

In 1959, Shirley decided to become a professional. However, success did not come immediately. He landed a job singing for a small church in Woodstock, New York. When he couldn't sing, he turned to odd jobs including selling cigarettes at Goldsmiths Department Store. Shirley's big break finally came in 1961, when he auditioned, and won a contract with the New York Metropolitan Opera Company. For the first time, a Black person was to sing the romantic male lead in a Metropolitan Opera production. In an interview with the Hilltop, George Shirley talked about his past accomplishments, and his new job as humanist-in-residence at Howard University.



George Shirley was the first Black male to sing a lead role in the Metropolitan Opera.

HILLTOP: What is a humanist?

SHIRLEY: A humanist to me is someone who is interested in humanity, all of the things and influences that go into making a human being. He sees the positive effect of beauty on life. When people are deprived of material things like cars, fancy clothes, etc., they can be sustained by the arts, by poetry, literature, and music.

HILLTOP: Why did you become an opera singer?

SHIRLEY: I love the experience of performing, because its communication. The more I perform, the more I learn about myself. I learn how to express a part of me that people can't

see, ideas, beauty, pain, conflict, and frustrations. Thereby I grow. The most important thing for me is growth, and you too. I've always been interested in other areas of learning.

Opera singing fits very well into my personality.

HILLTOP: What do you think are some of the strengths and weaknesses of Howard?

SHIRLEY: I'm impressed with Howard in a general way. I think some positive things are happening here. The important thing is to take advantage of the education that's being offered

here, because a person with a full mind can do anything. Anything less than a full education is limiting yourself. Years ago there was a shortage of chemists. Many students decided to become chemists, simply because they thought they would get a high paying job. Suddenly, there was no longer any need for chemists, and these students found themselves without any jobs. If they had been properly educated, they would have had no problems finding jobs. You don't come to a campus for job training, you come for an education. We can learn from everything, even the most painful things.

Some students don't see the importance of the classics. I ask them about Mozart, and they reply: "that's White man's music". Things that stood the test of time have something to offer. We can learn from Euripides for example, because he speaks about the human condition. You may later decide that you're not interested in Mozart, but he is still worth studying. Life has a lot of beautiful things to offer. Don't turn away from something just because it's foreign. The way to grow is to open yourself to every possible experience. I believe that all humanity must channel its energy into a positive force. To give up is a sin. If you want to get a wagon over that hill, you got to keep on pushing.

HILLTOP: Did you ever have any problems as a Black singer in the Metropolitan Opera?

SHIRLEY: I've had no problems with my co-workers at the Met; however, I have had some problems with other companies. Racial problems usually occur at the top from the boards of directors, where there is a problem as far as the hiring of Black people is concerned.

HILLTOP: What advice would you give someone interested in becoming an opera singer?

SHIRLEY: Most students decide early in their careers that they want to become a singer, and they go to a music conservatory school. I recommend going to Europe, rather than New York, where I started; you might have a better chance there, because Europeans appreciate the arts more. I was lucky in that my career went more quickly than most. It usually takes ten to fifteen years to be discovered. Perhaps it will never happen (Shirley was a professional two years before he auditioned for the Met.)

HILLTOP: What do you hope to accomplish as humanist-in-residence?

SHIRLEY: I think that I can help students first as a teacher, then as a musician. Through seminars and visiting classrooms, I want to zero in on music from the standpoint of the medical sciences, sports, and every area. I think that students are here for us as teachers to share with them as much about ourselves as we can. That's part of the learning process.

HILLTOP: What are your future plans?

SHIRLEY: In April, I'm doing a new opera in Indianapolis, my birth place, called *Diedrus and Benedict*. I'm looking forward to it. I'll be with them on and off, until early May. Then I'm going to France to take part in an opera by Benjamin Britten, called *The Rape of Lucretia*. Then in March, I'll be performing with the Detroit Opera Company.

HILLTOP: You have a pretty busy schedule.

SHIRLEY: Yes, I enjoy my work. That's important, to enjoy your work and life.

Profit-Making 'Roots'

By Gregory McCown
Hilltop Staffwriter

February is an expensive month in television. And this year, it is the most expensive month of prime-time programming ever. The three major networks are dealing more cash to buy or produce February programs chock-full of specials, mini-series and more, while regularly scheduled programming plays second fiddle.

The reason is that February is the time when the ratings "sweep" period is in effect. This period is important because the networks, based on audience figures supplied by Nielsen and Arbitron, set the rates they charge their advertisers. Since T.V. is, to quote from one expert, "a business of producing audiences to advertisers," it should be clear that the more viewers, the more money they will earn and at the best rates.

This is essentially the basis of special programming decisions including "Roots: The Next Generations."

Given that the original *Roots* was phenomenal and produced a record audience of 130 million, it comes as no surprise that ABC "graciously" offered to follow up with *Roots II*, which has its genesis not in the script of Haley's novel. It is a creation, an expansion of the *Roots* theme, or a "continuation," as the makers prefer to call it.

The "continuation" of such a phenomenal program, run during a "sweep" period, is a sure way to win ABC many points. With the first three episodes, ABC is already reporting 65 million viewers as 40 percent of the country's families with T.V. tuned into the saga.

ABC is running the program on consecutive nights but skipping tomorrow so the conclusion on Sunday will stretch the moneymaker into two Nielsen weeks. It's not that T.V. is aiming for more quality programming all around, it's just that "Roots" has become big business. And that is just what T.V. is. Behind the tube exists a very profit-oriented entity that makes programming decisions on the basis of economic draw. And if that includes televising a Black family saga then Black suddenly becomes gold.

When "Roots" was still a rather obscure entity three years ago, ABC cautiously ran a cheap production for its size that was deftly placed outside the critical "sweep" period, indicating that the show was not expected to do much. The original 12 hours, run in January, was done with \$6 million. Now that "Roots" is business they allowed 18 million to go for 12 new hours.

Actually television has had a kind of exploitive hand in "Roots" almost from the beginning. Haley spent years researching his roots and the initial genesis of the "Roots" theme was from his own sweat. But getting low on money and time before his publisher's deadline, Haley was forced to sell off the novel to television and to sell off segments to a magazine.

Furthermore and most importantly he cut the book short of 800 pages of notes, summarizing the subsequent generations in the last few pages of the novel. It was either sell off the work for others' use or lose a brilliant work on Black ancestry, and ABC certainly isn't complaining.

Black History Spotlight

The Distinguished 'Invisible Man'

By Darien Small
Hilltop Staffwriter

In 1965, the New York *Herald Tribune Newsweek Magazine* polled two hundred of the nation's leading critics, editors and writers, and asked them what was "the most distinguished work" published in America during the twenty-year span, 1945-1965. Once the votes had been counted, one novel stood above all others. The novel that they had selected, "Invisible Man," was written by an African-American writer, Ralph W. Ellison, and his novel had already become an American classic.

Ellison was born in Oklahoma City in 1914. His father, a construction worker and tradesman, passed away when Ellison was three. Brought up by his mother, she encouraged his interest in literature and music. Hoping to be a symphonic conductor, he majored in music at Tuskegee Institute, 1933-1936.

While in New York, Ellison met two of America's great writers, Langston Hughes and Richard Wright. Three years later, Ellison launched his own writing career.

Ellison published short stories and essays in journals, but after 1943, he returned to his sculpturing, which he had studied in New York. Following World War II, he received a Rosenwald Fellowship, which allowed him to concentrate on the writing of his novel, "Invisible Man."

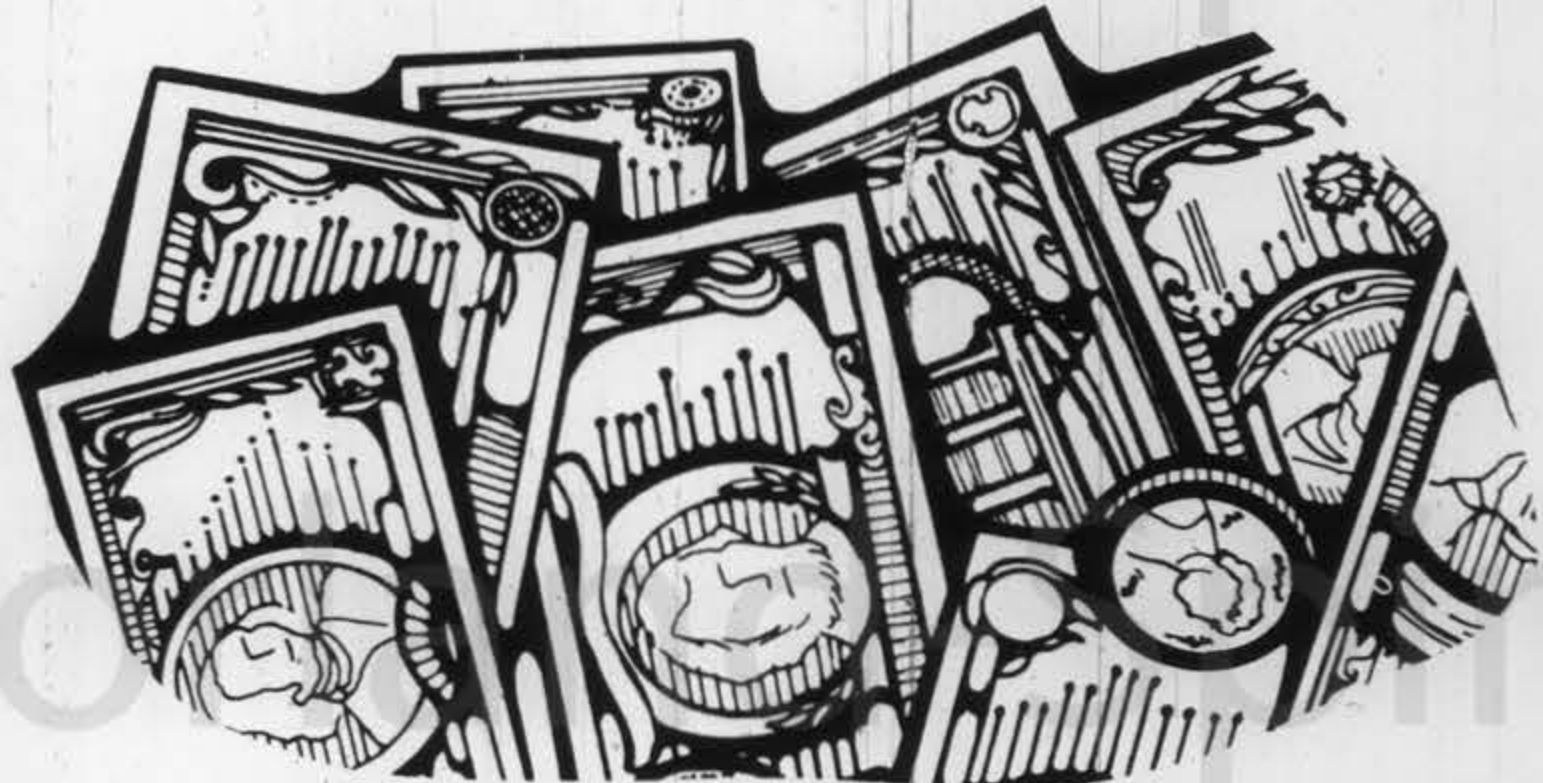
In 1953, the "Invisible Man" beat out a Hemingway novel and received the National Book Award for fiction; this was the first time that the award had been given to an African-American writer.

Partially autobiographical, Ellison's novel tells of the frustrations, humiliations, indignities, and racism that a young Black idealist has to face as he grows up in both the North and in the South.

Since the writing of "Invisible Man", Ellison has published many short stories and essays. His only other book was a collection of his essays published in 1964 titled "Shadow Act."

Ralph Ellison is considered one of America's greatest writers; undoubtedly, his writing is a tribute to all African-Americans.

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Enter the Contest to Name the Restaurant in the Armour J. Blackburn University Center.

The Restaurant is located on the first floor with a commanding view of the Reservoir through a floor to ceiling glass wall. The interior walls are brick and walnut vinyl covering. The restaurant will have waiter service and a formal atmosphere. The Restaurant will seat approximately 150 persons.

The winning name will be selected by a committee. The winning name will appear over the entrance to the Restaurant.

Deadline for submission of names is Thursday, March 1, 1979, 5:00 PM. Entries should be submitted on the official entry blank and placed in a sealed envelope labeled:

Name the Restaurant Contest
c/o Office of Student Life
Cook Hall
Howard University

Official Entry Blank

My suggested name for the Restaurant in the University Center

Is _____

Name: _____ Telephone No. _____

Address _____

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Entries should be placed in a sealed envelope and labeled: Name the Restaurant Contest, c/o Office of Student Life, Howard University. Deadline: Thursday, March 1, 1979, 5:00 PM.

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Black History

Spotlight: Backcourt Players

Guards Legend in Their Own Time

By Larry Drakeford Jones
and Francis C. Harris
Hilltop Staffwriters
Part One

Two weeks ago, **The Hilltop** featured the nation's top forwards in college basketball. This week, the spotlight is on the premiere backcourt men in the country.

This season the guard talent is as evenly distributed over the nation, as in any earlier year.

The Buckeyes of Ohio State have a swift scoring guard in Kelvin Ransey. The 6-1 Toledo citizen is the major reason the Columbus university is in contention for the Big Ten Conference title.

How good is this darting sharpshooting junior? Ask his coach Eldon Miller. "In my opinion, there's no better guard in the United States than Kelvin."

Ransey has the credentials to go along with his coach's raves. The sharpshooting wiz started last season with four freshman while only a sophomore himself. He pumped in 17 points and dished out five assists per contest. This season, his point production is over 20 a game, while shooting close to sixty percent from the field.

In the Holiday Festival at Madison Square Garden, the clutch competitor canned 26 points in an upset victory over, then, the number one team in the

nation, Duke. In the tournament finals, Ransey shot out Rutgers for 38 points in a losing effort.

Many prominent figures on the college basketball scene compare Kelvin to the NBA's New Jersey Nets star guard John Williamson because of Ransey's ability to score in the closing minutes of games. The 21-year-old young man, has complete confidence in his ability. Ransey relates, "Maybe one of these nights I'll shoot 1,000 percent." Fans in Columbus and around the nation may one day witness that feat.

In Worcester, Mass. at Holy Cross College, the student body at the small Catholic school feel that Ronnie Perry is the premiere guard in the nation. The 6-2 junior from West Roxbury, Mass. has lived up to the billing afforded him as a freshman three seasons ago. Perry was the states all time point producer while at Catholic Memorial High amassing an astounding 2481 points.

Perry is an all-American on the hardwood as well as in the classroom. Besides scoring over 20 points in each of his three years at the cross, he is a perennial member of the Deans List last semester compiling a 3.8 grade point average.

Perry is proficient from the charity strip. He is perennially one of the top free throw shooters in the country. The personable student athlete once made

43 straight free tosses. Former Boston Celtic great Bob Cousy is very high on his alma mater's latest shooting star.

"This kid is exceptional." Offered Coz, "You could watch him the rest of your life and probably never see him make a silly mistake. In terms of basketball today he's the best around."

Ronnie comes from a history of Holy Cross excellence. His father Ron, Sr. is currently the schools athletic director. The senior Perry once lead Holy Cross to the NIT title and NCAA baseball championship in the same season. Ron Jr. is a major league prospect at shortstop.

The Economics major and Rhodes Scholarship prospect gets upset when he thinks of the misconceptions that some of the media has of him. Perry relates, "It's tough to know you played well and scored 20 points and they write you had an off shooting night."

At the University of Kansas where basketball has a lot of tradition, sophomore Darnell Valentine has added another link to the chain of great Jayhawk players.

The 6'2 quick as a bug guard hails from Wichita, Kan., where he is a legend. Playing under Lafayette Norwood (an assistant now at the University of Kansas) at Wichita Heights High School, Valentine was a starter all of the three years he spent in high school. He averaged 15 points a game as a sophomore, 18.7 as a junior, and 26.1 as a senior. His senior year he led his team to a 23-0 record and a state championship.

At this point Valentine was one of the most highly recruited players in the nation, but Kansas head coach Ted Owens wanted to secure the signing of Valentine, so he signed Valentine's high school coach, and Darnell signed soon after that.

Valentine immediately changed the Jayhawks' luck. He was the main reason why head coach Ted Owens decided to go to a running game. His plans worked and Valentine led Kansas to a 24-5 record and a Big Eight championship. He averaged 13.5 points, and led the conference in assists (130) and steals (80). The U.S. Basketball Writers Association named Valentine to the All-Conference and all district teams. Not bad for a freshman.

This season the Jayhawks have not had that much success, playing under 500 ball much of the season, but Valentine is still a gem, averaging 18.8 pages and still leading the conference in steals and assists.

High Honorable Mention

Sam Worthen—Marquette
Ronnie Lester—Iowa
Clyde Austin—N.C. ST.
Jeff Lamp—Virginia
John Gerdy—DAvidson

Honorable Mention

Roy Hamilton—UCLA
Don Collins—Washington St.
Danny Ainge—Arizona St.
Lawrence Butler—Idaho St.
Ernest Graham—Maryland

Sports Heroes

By Addie D. Wilson
Hilltop Staffwriter

In closing out Black History Month, it is imperative to recognize our Black athletes. It was their shouldering the burden that has resulted in Black players making up nearly 80 percent of the National Basketball Association.

It was these athletes that broke color barriers that has enabled Black baseball players to demand top dollars. And it was these athletes that are responsible for the thousands of Black players on athletic scholarships in the nation's colleges and universities.



Football

Before football received popularity as an organized sport, Henry McDonald walked on the field of the Rochester Jeffersons in 1912 marking the first Black athlete to play professional football. Fritz Pollard followed him in 1919 with the Akron Indians.

In 1974, Black quarterback James Harris led the Los Angeles Rams to an NFL division championship, a first, after Marlin Briscoe of the Denver Broncos paved the way in 1968 when he became the first Black quarterback to start a regular season with an NFL team.



Boxing

Before Muhammad Ali was even thought of boxers Jack Johnson and Bill Richmond had claimed "firsts" in boxing. In 1915, Johnson became the first Black athlete to carry the heavyweight world title. Richmond was the first U.S.-born prize fighter. Black or white.

Ali has to regain his title two more times before he can tie with Sugar Ray Robinson who holds the record for recapturing a title, five times.

Henry "Homicide Hank" Armstrong is the only fighter to claim three titles simultaneously. He was the champ of the featherweight, lightweight and welterweight divisions at one time.

Track

The year was 1936, the event—the Olympic games. Young Jesse Owens startled spectators when he took four gold medals and set three world records. Owens was the first to claim this feat following in the steps of George Poage who was the first Black athlete to compete in the Olympics (1904) and the first Black runner to win a medal in the Olympics (bronze).

Nineteen, sixty marked the year of the Black woman in track. Wilma Rudolph claimed three gold medals in the Olympics, the first U.S.-born woman to do so, and received the James E. Sullivan Memorial Trophy, the first woman in track and field to receive the trophy.



Basketball

In 1966, Bill Russell signed a contract as head coach of the Boston Celtics. A year later, he led the team to an NBA title to become the first Black coach and the first to conquer that feat. That same team signed the first Black player to a professional contract 16 years earlier. That man—Charles Cooper.

Cooper opened door to the likes of Wilt "the Stilt" Chamberlain who holds, among others, the record for most career points (31,419) and most rebounds (23,924).

Black people are the leaders in sports and to mention all of our feats and achievements in this area would fill a library. However, as we celebrate the educators, scientists, politicians and men of medicine, let us not forget that the Black athlete was a forerunner to the gains we have made in this country.

Bison Go to MEAC Tourney

Outlook

Bulletin

By Lawrence Livingston
Hilltop Staffwriter

The Mid-Eastern Athletic conference tournament began last night in Greensboro, N.C. and the Bison were contested in the first round against North Carolina Central at 9:00.

The Bison finished the regular season with a 6-6 MEAC record by the erratic means of splitting with each team. Last weekend the Bison traveled to South Carolina State only to be defeated by the Bulldogs after giving the South Carolina team a thrashing earlier in the week.

The Howard team played with this inconsistency the entire season, defeating most teams in the first time around.

"We have a fairly young team and this is expected," said A. B. Williamson, the Howard coach.

"We've lost in the past because our team has gone into most games over confident."

The Bison record awarded them a third place position in the regular season standing behind Delaware State and North Carolina A & T.

Strategically Howard has the advantage going into the tourney because they've defeated each team one time. In fact the Bison are the only team to defeat the Aggies.

Entering the tourney the Bison will be depending on the board strength of Dorian Dent and Larry Spriggs who lead the MEAC in rebounding.

This year's tourney should provide a great deal of excitement for the focus. Each team in the MEAC is capable of defeating any other team. According to Williamson, the team to watch is UMES.

"Right now Eastern Shore is the hottest team, in fact they may be the third best in the conference," said Williamson.

Other games in the first round of the MEAC tourney pitted Morgan State against the University of Maryland at Eastern Shore, Delaware State against South Carolina and MEAC winner North Carolina A & T got a bye in the first round.

Should Howard win in the first round they will play the winner of the Delaware, South Carolina game. The winner of the Morgan-UMES game will play NC A & T in the semi-finals with this set up Howard could conceivably be in the finals against the number one team NC A & T.

By Lawrence Livingston
Hilltop Staffwriter

The Howard University Bisons held off a North Carolina Central surge by stalling the ball with 37 seconds remaining in last night's MEAC tournament opener.

After being down by as many as 14 points, the NCC Eagles came to within five with a minute and 12 seconds remaining.

Following a Larry Spriggs slam-dunk on an alley-oop pass from Gerald Gaskins, the North Carolina team lost its momentum. The Bison went on to win 73-64.

The Bison shot 69.9 percent from the field in the first half. The halftime score was 37-28.

Maurice Young, 6'3" guard out of Washington, D.C.'s Mackin High School, was ejected from the game with 15:39 remaining.

Young got involved in a fight

with an NCC player, who was also put out of the game.

The Bison line-up was led by outside shooting of Carlton Richardson, and rebounding of Dorian Dent and Spriggs.

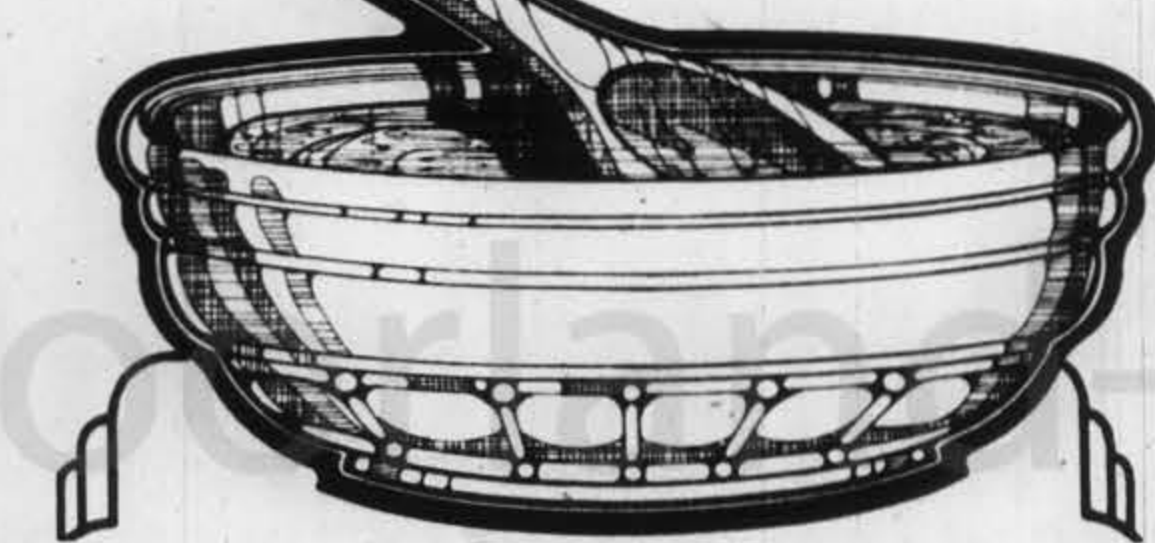
At a MEAC luncheon yesterday, Dent was elected to the first team all-MEAC. No other members of the Howard team were selected.

In to night's semifinal round, the Bison will play the Hornets of Delaware State College. The Hornets won their tournament opener against South Carolina State by a score of 78-73.

In the other game last night at the tournament, Morgan State University defeated University of Maryland-Eastern Shore, 73-70.

Morgan State will be playing North Carolina A & T, who got a bye in the first round of the MEAC competition.

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Davis, Hughes Lead Bisonettes

By Larry Flagg
Hilltop Staffwriter

Women's basketball at Howard hasn't attained the level of renown comparable to other universities; but those people at Howard who don't support the Bisonette basketball team, are living beneath their privilege. They're missing the dazzling display of talent.

One of the women is Deborah Davis. Davis, who prefers to be called "Dee" is a sophomore forward, yet her ball handling is good enough for her to rotate to the guard position occasionally.

She's one of the best pure shooters on the team and she has great mobility and upper body control.

Despite barriers "Debbie Dee" (as she's known by some fans) manages to put forth superior efforts against higher caliber teams. Against nationally ranked Maryland she scored 20 points against Bowie State she scored 23 points and in the recent Catholic University's invitational Tournament she registered 23 points and 10 rebounds against Mount St. Mary's College.

The Bisonette's season hasn't been as productive as in the past because of a lack of unity, according to Davis.

"My expectations were high at the beginning of the year, because everyone was coming back and we had some good recruits. But then things just kind of fell apart, some of the top recruits left school and the team seemed to lack the cohesiveness that makes or breaks a team.

"We can have the best talent in the nation but without unity we've got nothing. Also certain refs just gave us a bad time everytime they did our game," Davis said.

Davis' reason for choosing Howard was its academic quality.



Bisonette basketball's
Deborah Davis, forward,
and Ella Hughes, guard,
show "dazzling" talent.



By Larry Flagg
Hilltop Staffwriter

improve upon my fundamental skills, and maybe I'll get a shot at the women's pro league. But I'm not depending on that."

Ella said she came to Howard because I attended white private schools all my life, and I wanted a change, but I wanted a good school. I heard Howard was the best, so here I am!

Hughes commented that Howard offers more than an academic education.

"I've learned a lot about life; I've been socially educated, I also learned you can't fool around and expect good grades."

Ella comes from a large family, she has four brothers and three sisters. And she says it was her brothers who taught her and helped her perfect the finer points of her basketball game.

"My brothers taught me all they knew about basketball, in the beginning they were my only coaches," said Hughes.

The miniature phenomenon from Trenton, New Jersey attended Notre Dame High School where she excelled in everything she undertook.

In her senior year she was an all county and All America selection for softball, she was voted most valuable player for basketball, the Woman Athlete of the year and she also received the annual Mercer County Sportsmanship trophy.

Barring anymore nagging injuries, little Hughes will play a large part in the future of Bisonette basketball in years to come.

Runners Compete at Delaware

By Darrell Calhoun
Hilltop Staffwriter

When given the opportunity to excel, many take and exploit it to the maximum. That is exactly what the Howard track team did last week in Newark, Del. at the University of Delaware Relays.

The track team visited the Delaware Relays the week before, but the events were of a stricter nature this past weekend. The field of competition was much smaller and Howard showed a good performance.

Edward Sims and Michael Archie came in first and second in the 440 yard dash. The winning time by Sims was a 49.0, while Archie was only one-tenth of a second behind.

"Michael is a good track person, but his teammate (Sims) showed him that he has to work for everything that he gets," said Coach William Moultrie.

"I don't think that he took the defeat in a negative way, but that he not only can beat Sims in practice, but has to on the field also."

Last week's high jump winner, Sherman Washington, tied for first place again with a 6' 10" jump. Washington has been jumping consistently since his transfer to Howard from Hillsborough Community College in Tampa, Fla.

The two mile relay team showed a great improvement over previous performances, when they broke the eight-minute margin.

The two mile team consists of one sophomore, Ronnie Calhoun, and three freshmen, Timothy Lipscomb, Anthony Huges, and Bernard Oliver. Their winning time for each of their heats was 7:54.9 seconds, but it just wasn't enough to win the final heat. Oliver ran the best time out of the members on the two mile relay team with a 1:56.0 opening time.

"I think that the team is mellowing and becoming more mature track wise," said Moultrie. "We know that they are young, but they are running well. Oliver's time was the deciding factor in the two mile relay. You can tell what the team is running like on the opening run and he was doing good."

One inspiring thing about Oliver is that he is a walk-on and he definitely wants to run track; his performance tells the story. He has taken on the highly successful and experienced Michael Archie and beaten him.

Robert Brown had a touch of bad luck in the last round of the high hurdles. Brown had been running a consistent 7.3 in the first heat and semi-finals, but in the finals Brown ran a 7.4 to lose behind Temple University and East Carolina. The other teams ran a 7.3 run!!!

The Mile Relay team took a second place finish behind East Carolina, 3:15.8 to Howard's 3:16 time.

As for the AAU Championship, to be held today and tomorrow, the outlook is fairly good. Michael Archie looks good in the 600 yard dash, Ernie Waiters in the 60-yard dash, add the awesome sprint medley team.

"As it is a year it is not the sprint medley team that may be the major threat, but all the other team members have an equal chance to show a good performance," said Moultrie.

"This year the Sprint medley team will have to run a 440 lap, then two 220 laps, then the final 300 lap. They weren't run in that order last year."

Win \$50.00



Enter the Contest to name the Cafeteria in the Armour J. Blackburn University Center.

The Cafeteria is located on the ground floor overlooking the reservoir, and has an outside terrace. Floor to ceiling glass windows cover three walls. Brick and vinyl covering make up the fourth wall. The Cafeteria will seat approximately 600 persons.

The winning name will be selected by a committee. The winning name will appear over the entrances to the Cafeteria.

Deadline for submission of names is Thursday, March 1, 1979, 5:00 PM. Entries should be submitted on the official entry blank and placed in a sealed envelope labeled:

Name the Cafeteria Contest
c/o Office of Student Life
Cook Hall
Howard University

Official Entry Blank

My suggested name for the Cafeteria in the University Center

Name: _____ Telephone No. _____
Address _____

I.D. Number _____ Social Security No. _____

Entries should be placed in a sealed envelope and labeled: Name the Cafeteria Contest, c/o Office of Student Life, Howard University. Deadline: Thursday, March 1, 1979, 5:00 PM.

Hilltop Sports
Department Meeting
Every
Monday 5.00



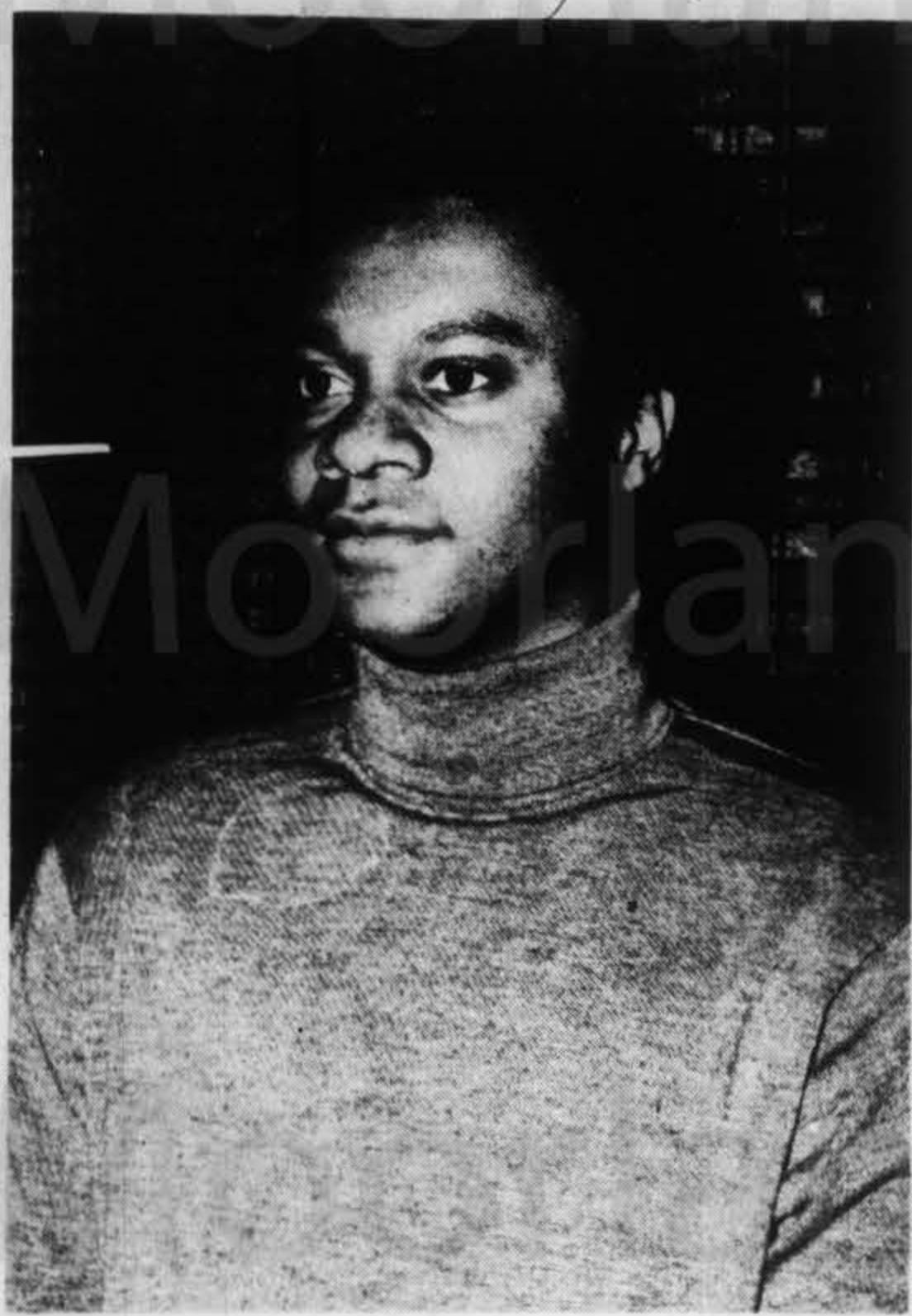
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Campus Speakout



Charles E. Williams
Senior
St. Petersburg, Florida
Zoology

1. The severity of the recent snowfall caught everyone by surprise, including the weatherman. I think the emergency personnel of the area, and the university, performed to the best of their abilities considering the lack of an early warning.

2. I attended the Communications Conference and heard Ben Hooks' statement on the integration of Black colleges. Integration would lead to the end of Black institutions. These institutions still have a very important role in our culture and we can't afford to lose them through integration. We also can't afford an organization such as the NAACP to be indebted to the corporate society.

Cheryl D. Bonner
Senior
Stony Creek, Virginia
Accounting

1. The Washington, D.C. and Metropolitan areas were not equipped for the blizzard that hit our city last week, therefore many people were left at a definite disadvantage. In order to deal with such a problem the city and local governments should purchase equipment to keep the city from coming to a complete standstill at each snowfall.

2. The NAACP was founded upon principles and goals to socially, economically and academically uplift the Black man's social status. So were Black institutions (such as Howard University) in their striving for academic excellence. There would be a beginning of a loss of identity and purpose if we began to forget our beginning purposes as young Black people beginning to find our respectful places in society.



1. This week, the worst snowfall since 1922 left the area virtually immobile for some time. Many business people closed shop, classes were cancelled for two days, some streets went uncleared, and several people died because emergency personnel could not reach them in time. **WHAT DO YOU THINK OF THE WAY THE AREA AND THE UNIVERSITY COPE WITH HEAVY SNOWFALL?**



Cheryl R. McCadney
Sophomore
Herndon, VA
Broadcast Management

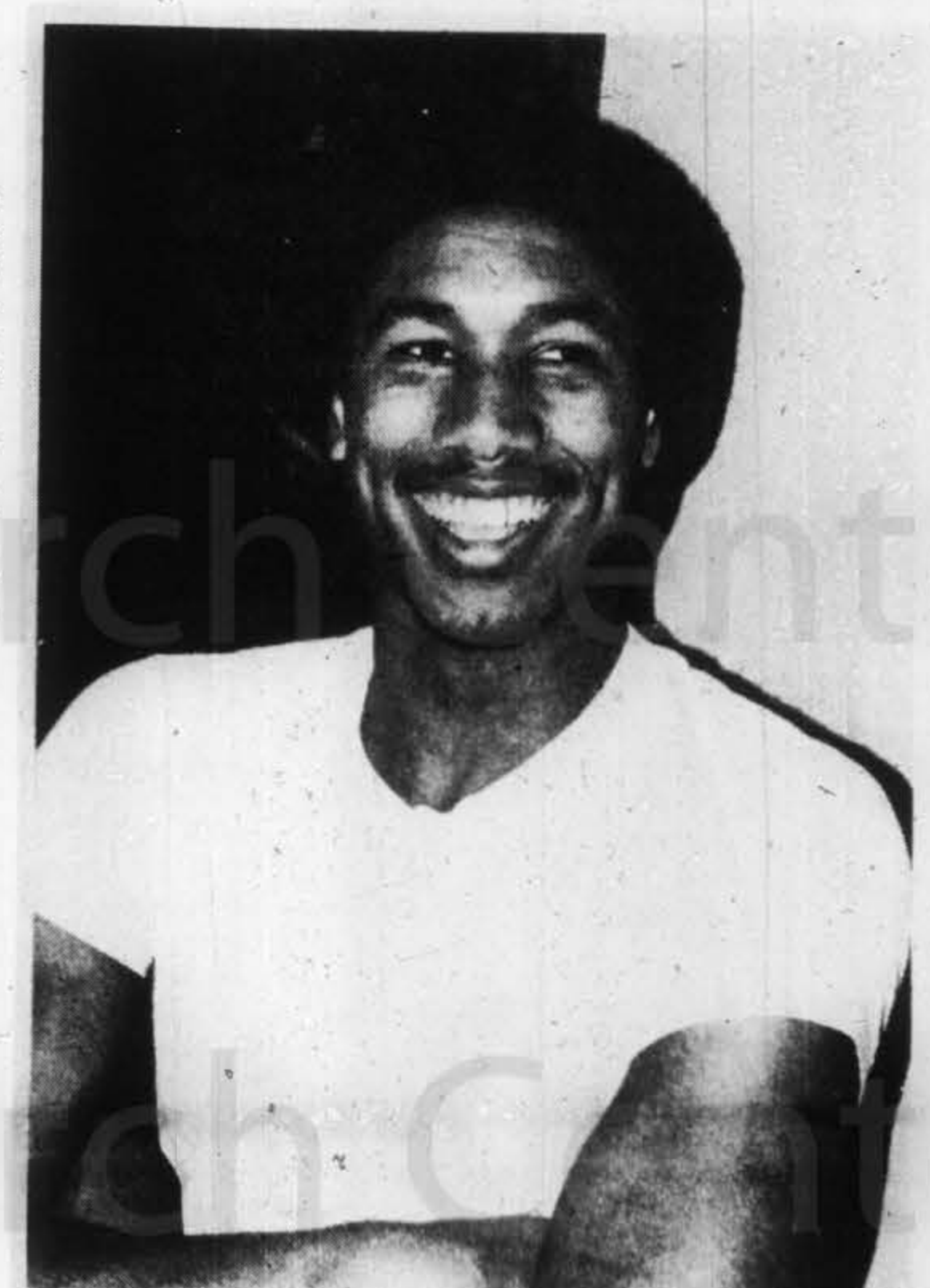
1. The Washington Metro area isn't accustomed to heavy snowfall, therefore, the city was unprepared when it occurred. That's no excuse, but it's the way that it is. The University is guilty on the other hand of waiting until the last minute before an attendance decision is made. This method is inconvenient for many on-campus students, but more so for the commuters.

2. The NAACP is facing the reality that the Black colleges are failing. They can no longer survive by the private contributions and maintain high standard of education. Black or white people who chose separate education institutions on the basis of race will gripe and protest, but they'll soon go along with it as we all have in the past.

George L. Smith
Junior
Carmichael, Calif.
Marketing/Communications

1. Howard University and the Washington Metro area were totally unprepared for the recent snow emergency. Schools, businesses and means of transportation are still immobile due to this lack of preparedness. Although a few of the business streets were somewhat cleared, the residential area was left to suffer knee-deep snow.

2. In a white person's eyes the effects of integration would seem favorable. But as for people, I think integration of Black universities would be very detrimental. Integration with white students would tend to cut down enrollment and financial aid geared towards Black students. Already enough Black people are having problems funding their way through schools as for corporate funding, this would be beneficial if, and only if, it were allocated correctly.



2. The NAACP is under fire for its position that all colleges should be integrated, as well as for its move to seek corporate funds. NAACP Director Benjamin Hooks said Saturday at the Annual Communications Conference that the organization did not want to abandon long-held positions. **WHAT EFFECTS DO YOU THINK THE NAACP'S INTEGRATIONIST STANCE AND CORPORATE FUNDING WILL HAVE?**

Speakout Photography by Wesley Michael Groves Jr.

Hilltop Happenings

UN Seminar

A United Nations' Travel Seminar is being planned especially for international students through Chaplain Joseph Smith. Twelve participants will visit and tour the UN facilities, attend briefings and meetings at the UN, interviews diplomatic personnel, visit the Church Center for the United Nations, and do some sightseeing and theater-going in New York. For more information on this March 14-17 event, call Chaplain Smith at x7906 or 265-1526.

BSU

The annual National Baptist Student Union Retreat will be held in Jackson, MS, March 22-25. Reservations are due in by March 3 for those who wish to attend what is known as the largest annual gathering of Black Christian students in the nation. Choir festival, music, seminars, banquet, and many other features. For more information call Chaplain Smith at x7906 or 265-1526.

Club Connecticut

Club Connecticut will meet on Wednesday Feb. 28, in Carver Hall's conference room. Important subjects, including T-shirts, Yearbook picture and fund raising activities will be discussed. All persons from Conn. are encouraged to attend. Wine and cheese will be served after the meeting.

UGSA Meeting

There will be a meeting of all UGSA representatives and vice presidents of all undergraduate schools in Room 143, Douglass Hall, February 27, 1979 at 6 p.m.

Minorities in Broadcasting

A film about minorities in broadcasting will be shown on Thursday, February 22, in Studio "A" of the Tempo C building. There will also be a presentation by Tommy Hart from the National Black Media Coalition at that time.

Igbimo Otito

Igbimo Otito will hold its Christian fellowship meeting on Sunday, February 23, at the Christian Student Center (2324 First St., N.W.) which will focus on Global Missions. Igbimo Otito also has prayer breakfasts in the Dining Hall on Fridays from 7:30 to 9:00.

Movie

The movie "Wilmington 10, America 10,000" by Haile Geremia will be shown at the Ontario Theatre on March 15 at 7:00 and 9:30 p.m. For tickets call 270-3109.

Speaker

George Murphy, national representative for the Afro-American newspaper will speak at Douglas Hall in Room B21 at 6 p.m. on February 28. His topic will be "The Fight for Quality Education and Academic Freedom."

Survival Forum

Howard University Student Aid To Political Prisoners and the Liberal Arts Student Council will sponsor a Survival Forum on Sunday, February 25, 1979 at 6 p.m. in the School of Human Ecology Auditorium. Dr. Malik Rushdiddin, Director of the Black Library, Research and Topographical Center, Los Angeles, California will be the featured speaker. Admission is free. Come and bring a friend. It's a matter of survival!

Counseling

The Peer Counselors of SSS will be available for Financial Aid Counseling during the week of February 26 through March 2. All SSS students are invited to come by the office for assistance in completing their applications during the following times:
Monday 12:00-6:00
Tuesday 11:00-6:00
Wednesday 10:00-1:00 and 4:00-7:00
Thursday 12:00-4:00
Friday 11:00-4:00

Remember... Howard University financial aid applications MUST be turned in to the Financial Aid Office no later than April 1.

BSU

The Baptist Student Union will meet on Tuesday at 12:15 p.m. in the lounge of Rankin Chapel. A light lunch will be served (no charge) and the speaker will be Mr. Charles M. Roselle, Director, National Student Ministries.

Special Services

Student Special Services will be holding a coffeshop in Bethune's multi-purpose room on March 1, 1979 at 7:30 p.m. This coffeshop will feature brief presentations intended to acquaint freshmen and sophomore students with the SSS program. All freshmen and sophomore students are encouraged and welcome to attend. Refreshments will be served!

Need Help For Midterms

The Study Skills Component of the Center for Academic Reinforcement is offering free, six-week mini-courses in various aspects of study improvement from March 7-April 18, 1979. Courses to be offered are as follows: Study Power, Research, Listening and Notetaking, Textbook Reading, Memory and Concentration, Test Taking, and Studying in the Sciences. Registration will be held in Room 102, Academic Support Building B, from now until March 7. For more information, contact Yolanda Blackman or Karen Fisher at 636-7634 or 636-7635.

Writers

The English Department Literary Magazine, *Janus*, needs submissions for the Spring issue. Please bring your poems, short stories, essays, and line drawings to Locke 248. The deadline for submission is March 27.

Artists

A cover design is sought for the Spring issue of *Janus*, the English Department Literary Magazine. Bring xeroxes of drawings to Locke 248 to deposit in the *Janus* box. Deadline for submission is March 27.

Bust Loose

Air Force ROTC presents a Busting Loose Affair, Thursday, March 1, at the Sundance Club, 1875 Conn. Ave., 10-2 a.m. Classes cancelled the following day between 10-1. Contact any member of AFROTC for tickets.

End Rape

The film "How To Say No To A Rapist And Survive" will be shown Wednesday, February 28 at 7:30 p.m. in the Baldwin Hall Parlor.

Aging Forum

The School of Human Ecology will present a seminar in the Aging Forum series on "Consumer Problems of the Poor Aged: An Advocate's Opinion," on Wednesday, February 28, from 6-8 p.m. in the Human Ecology auditorium.

Hotline

The Howard University Hotline is a rewarding, interesting and exciting experience for those interested in helping others. If you are interested in helping others come to the Hotline's reception on Wednesday, February 28 at 7:00 p.m. It will be held at the University counseling center.

Rush!

The Delta Nu Chapter of Sigma Alpha Iota, International Professional Music Fraternity for Women invites all interested women to its Spring Rush. Place: Frazier Hall Lounge. Time: 7-9:00 p.m. Friday Feb. 23.

Coffeeshop

Igbimo Otito is sponsoring a Coffeeshop on Friday, February 23, from 8 p.m. to midnight at the Wyatt A. James Fellowship Hall (4606 16th St., N.W.). Dale Talbert and the Dimensions and the multimedia poet Dana Swann will be featured. Donation.

Disco

The Residents of Carver Hall invite the students of Howard University to their "Living It Up On Friday Night" Disco on Friday, FEB. 23, 1979, 10:00 p.m.-until. Bring HU ID.

Male-Female Relationships

Did you miss the last discussion on Male/Female relationships? Don't miss this one. H.U.I.C. will be holding another discussion about Male/Female Relationships on Thursday March 1 at 7:00 p.m. It will be held in the lounge of Drew Hall. If you would like to share your views on Male/Female Relationships be there. All are welcome.

Black History

In observation of Black History Month, The Department of Romance Languages at Howard University is presenting a special symposium: "Black Perspectives from the Third World." Some of the topics discussed will be: "Black Military Heroes of South America," "Racism in Brazil," "Women in the Novels of Ousmane Sembene." The program also features a film/lecture focusing on Soleil O. The symposium takes place February 27, 1979, in the Living Room, School of Human Ecology, Howard University, 1:00-5:00. Refreshments will be served.

Bullet's Game

Just a reminder to all SSS students that buses for the Bullet's game on Sunday, February 25th, will be departing from Founders Library at 11:30 a.m. All students who have signed up for the game and have taken the McGraw-Hill tests, please stop by the SSS office today to confirm your attendance at the basketball game.

Disco On Wheels Returns

Club Philadelphia is back with the Disco Party on wheels, Friday, February 23rd at the National Roller Skating Rink, 16th and Kalorama Road, 7:30 p.m. to 1:00 a.m. If you miss it you will be sorry! Tickets may be purchased from any Club Philadelphia member. This is a C.P. production.

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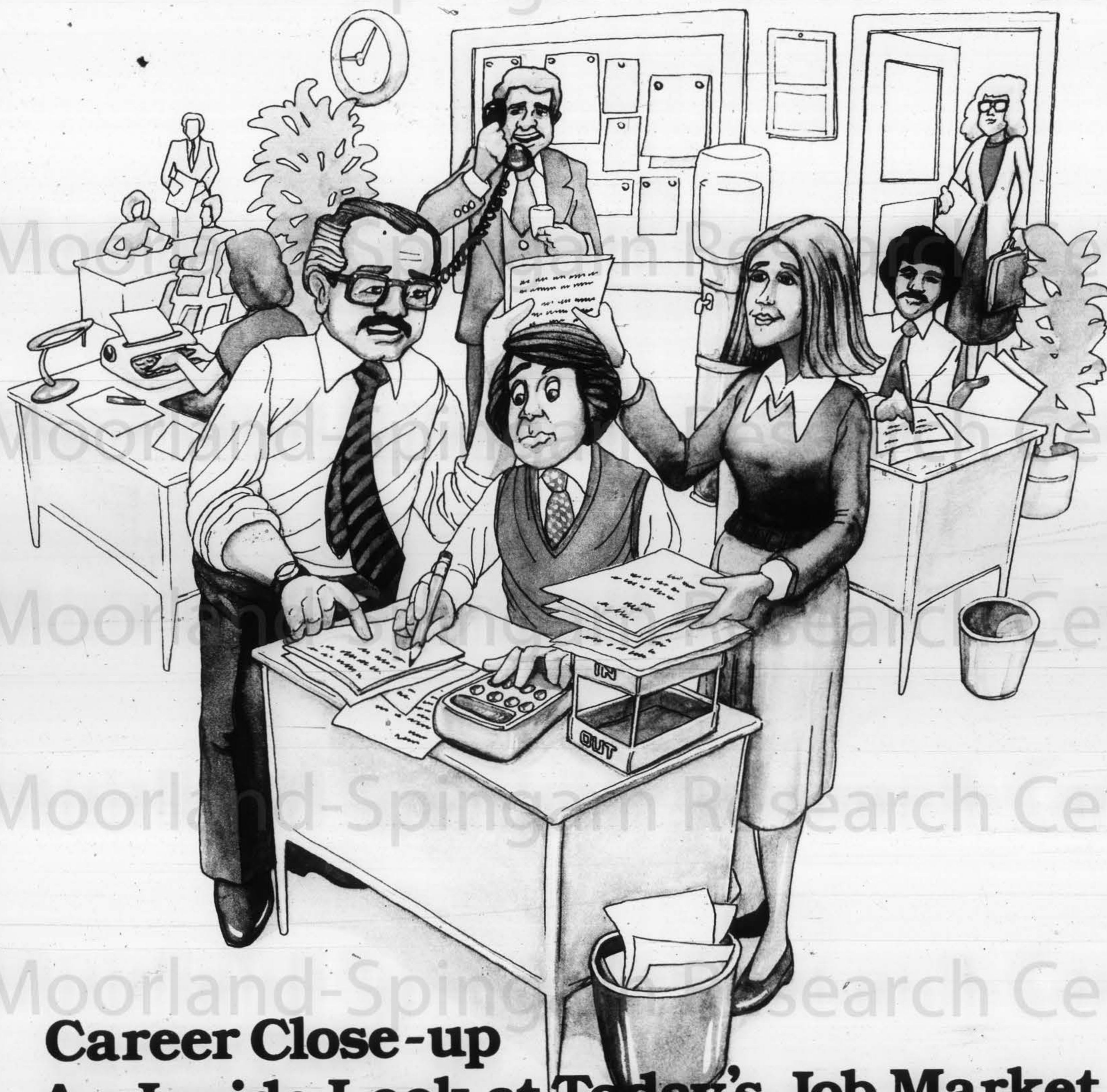
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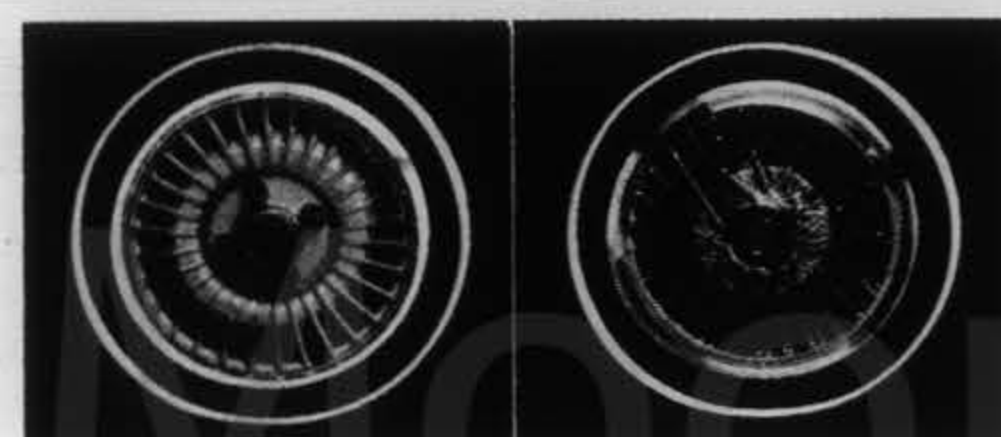
An Inside Look at Today's Job Market

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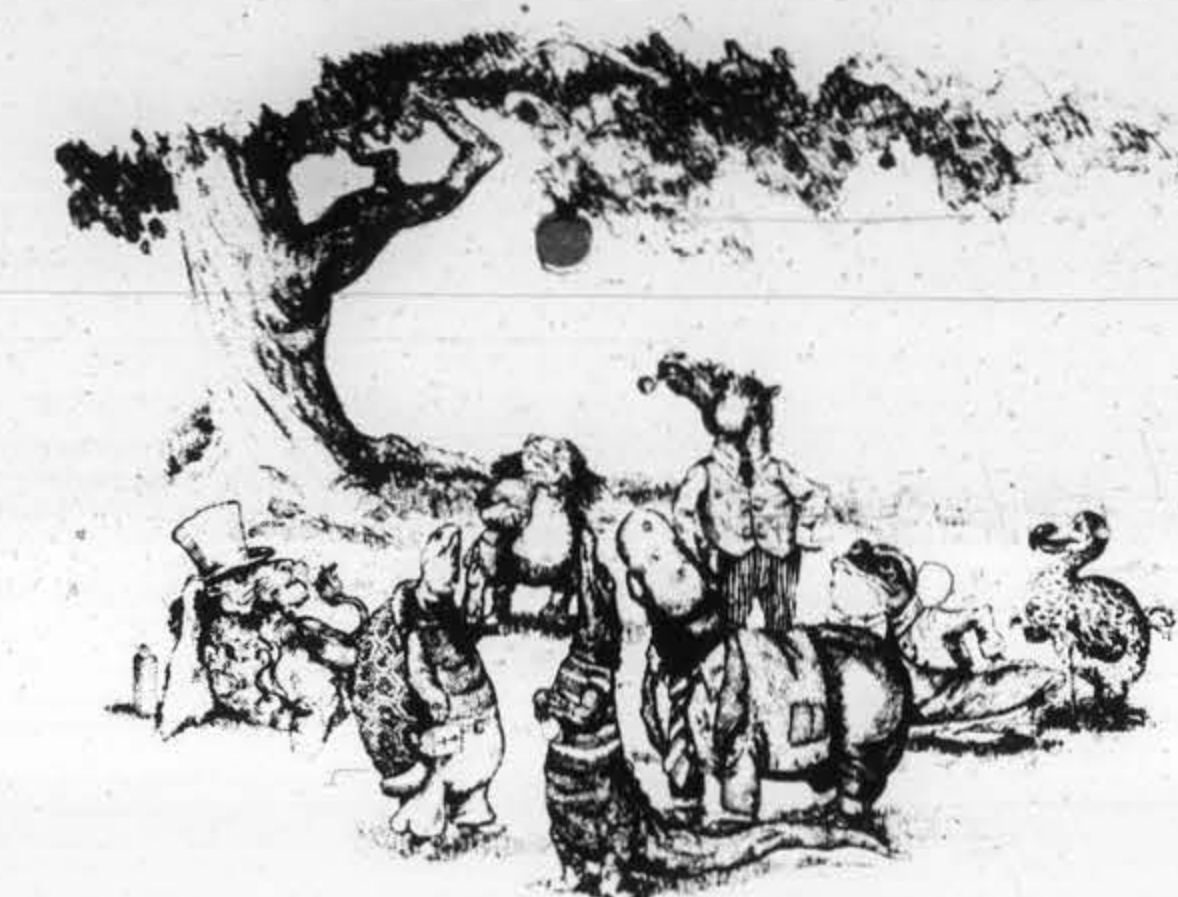
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The Big Career Picture



When kids plan glorious futures as pilots or models or lefthanded pitchers, they dream not only of the work they want to *do*, but also who they want to *be*. That's because your job tends to be a reflection of yourself, a showcase for your skills and personality. Deep down, most people want their work to be a personal adventure that explores new challenges and brings their special talents to the surface.

Finding that kind of satisfying job isn't easy. In fact, it can be a life's work in itself. The first big step, though, is planning out a career strategy, gaining the skills you need and finding the right kinds of practical experience. The second vitally important step is standing back to get the big picture—trying to really understand what's out there in the working world, how it operates and where you fit in.

Last fall, *Insider's Career Consciousness* issue focused on that first step of getting your plans and career goals on track during college. This issue takes the second step with a close-up look at today's job market—how it changes and what it holds for college graduates in a variety of fields.

For starters, "Job Evolution" examines some of the key forces that are creating new types of jobs

while turning scores of others into dinosaurs. "News from the Workplace" highlights some of the day-to-day details of life on the job—from new types of workday scheduling to fringe benefits to studies about human behavior on the job. "Their Work Is Play" talks with six young people in highly unusual jobs—while "Your First Job" discusses some of the big changes and adjustments that nearly every new worker has to face. And for a final overview, there's "Career Forecast," a look at the trends and growth areas in eight major career fields.

Ford's Insider: A Continuing Series of College Newspaper Supplements is sponsored by Ford Division of Ford Motor Company and published by 13-30 Corporation (which also produces such familiar campus publications as *Nutshell* and *The Graduate*).

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Good reading!

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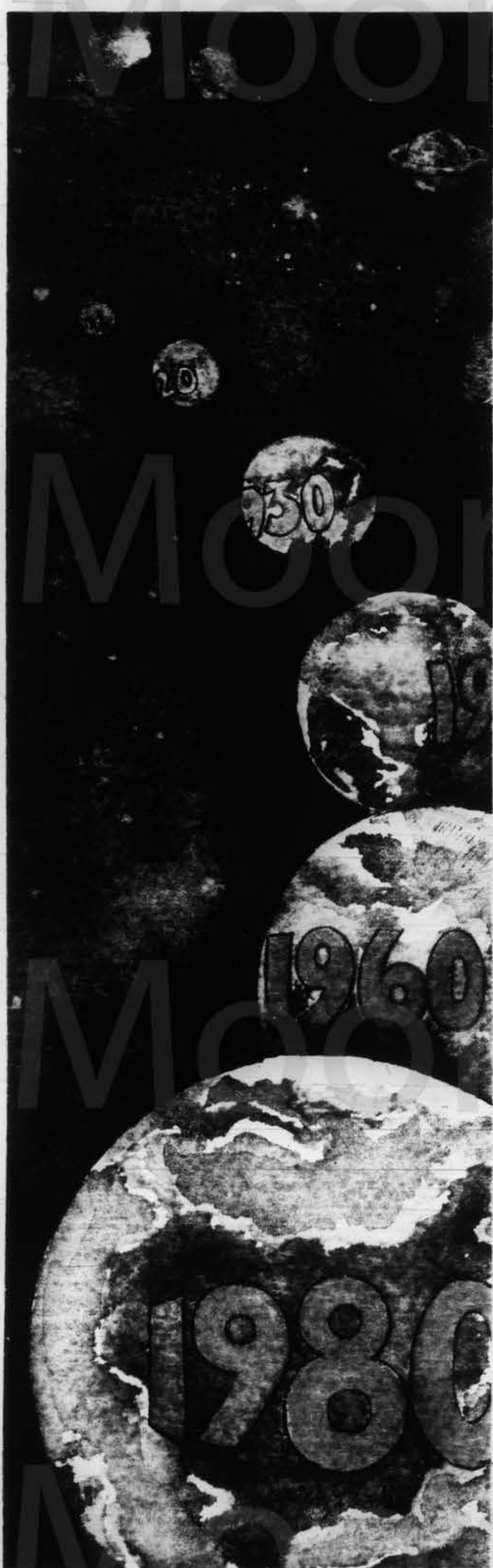
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Job Evolution

BY PATRICIA WESTFALL

Will your chosen career still exist when you graduate? Stay tuned for some of these key forces.



Consider the chimney sweep. Once, every urban neighborhood could support at least one sweep and his assistant. The top-hatted sweep, clothed in lore as well as soot, was essential to city life. Then came modern home heating systems and fuels. The sweep disappeared. That was progress.

Now comes the current energy crisis, and some people are shifting to wood stoves or rediscovering the fireplace. To serve them, the sweep has re-emerged, complete with top hat and Yellow Pages advertising.

This too is progress. Technological change eliminated the sweep, and attitude change re-created him. But in each case, change was the moving force.

There's nothing new about this process. The creation and elimination of jobs within an economy occurred long before the chimney sweep evolved and re-evolved. In fact, some historians believe the pyramids were built by pharaohs to make work for Egypt's unemployed.

Change has always affected jobs. What is new and frightening in this era is the rate at which change now occurs.

Herman Kahn, B. Bruce-Briggs and numerous other futurologists say change is now happening at exponential rates. This means that by the time we spot a social trend or problem, it's almost too late to react. In their book *Things To Come*, Kahn and Briggs use a bathtub to illustrate the concept. If it took a year to fill this tub one-tenth full of pollutants, and if events proceeded numerically, there would be nine years left to do something before the tub spilled over. But if the tub were filling at an exponential rate, then at the end of a year, when the tub was one-tenth full (and its owners had only just noticed the problem), there would be only 2.3 years left to do something.

In our time, knowledge is doubling every ten years; resources are dwindling monthly; population is exploding daily. The process creates enormous problems for society. In the four years an undergraduate spends in college, four million people will starve to death and 40 million more will suffer brain damage or physical ailments from malnutrition. Massive unemployment, shortages of raw materials, inflationary pressures, breakdowns in international cooperation—all are details of the larger crisis that Alvin Toffler calls "future shock."

No Stable Niche

No career is sheltered from the pressures of this rapid change. Law, for

example, has traditionally enjoyed a stable niche in society. No longer. The new field of jurimetrics is emerging, which could even eliminate the need for many lawyers. Computers would store and correlate legal information to such an extent that plaintiffs could bypass lawyers entirely. Instead they could go to a "law bank," much as people now go to a computerized bank window for cash. They would punch in the facts of their argument; the computer would then analyze all histories of similar cases and "decide" on the basis of the data which party should win the case. A computer would be able to scan precedents far more thoroughly (and cheaply) than a lawyer could, and might even decide more impartially than a judge.

And what about computer science, one of the youngest and most successful fields in the job market? The computer pervades almost every aspect of our lives. Surely it's one job area a college student can safely assume will exist at graduation?

Wrong. The very success of the computer is eliminating the need for some computer workers. The job of computer programmer, first created in about 1955, is going the way of the iceman. People are becoming so familiar with computers that soon they will operate them as readily as they drive cars. Programmers will be as superfluous as chauffeurs.

Psychology is another relatively young field which is undergoing a profound evolution. Recent advances in brain research have begun to untangle some of the elaborate chemistry of the nervous system. Many doctors now think that much of mental illness is chemically based; already there are a host of drugs which may actually cure certain mental disorders. MAO inhibitors, tricyclics, and other medications have allowed many manic-depressives and depressives to return to productive lives.

If indeed mental illness is found to be largely biochemical, then its treatment would logically return to medicine, where it began. This would eliminate the need for the nonmedical skills of psychologists. But as the role of psychologists declines in this area, it is increasing in other fields. In business, for example, a new and growing career is that of job enrichment specialist. This person, usually a psychologist, studies production methods and designs factory or office systems that workers find comfortable and stimulating.

Inevitably, rapid change has given birth to entirely new fields. One such field

is futurology, which uses scientific methods to study current trends and project their logical consequences for the future. These methods range from statistical analysis to brainstorming, but the goal is always to measure—not guess—what could happen.

Futurologists argue that society can no longer afford to wait until its tubs are one-tenth full before reacting. If problems aren't anticipated before they occur, we won't make it to the year 2000. Apparently society is making an effort to anticipate these crises, because the number of futurologists is increasing—exponentially.

Pressures for Change

Meanwhile, business, journalism, engineering, physical education, and anything else you care to major in are undergoing similar change at this moment. It's possible that the information you studied as a freshman will be out of date by the time you're a senior. Careers that were hot when you were in high school may not even exist by the time you finish graduate study. But why? What pressures are creating such rapid evolution?

The most obvious pressure for change is **population**. Four billion of us currently fuss, fume and jostle for housing, food and jobs. Six billion of us (at least) will similarly jostle by the year 2000. Even in this country, blessed with a falling birth-rate, population will continue to grow because the death rate continues to fall.

Jobs, unfortunately, are not expanding as rapidly as the job-seeking population. At present, our society "solves" the population/employment problem by encouraging youth to stay in school and by forcing older workers to retire. Yet there is growing resistance to both these solutions. Recent court cases are challenging the forced-retirement concept, and students likewise are growing resentful of a system in which graduate study isn't required to do the work, but is required to get the work.

Technology is another great force for change. In part, technology has caused the population explosion; many of us wouldn't now be alive if it weren't for advances in health, agriculture and industry. But in part, technology helps resolve the population problem, too. It's a never-ending cycle. The need for more food stimulates development of better technology which naturally keeps more people alive which enlarges population which stimulates more technology to keep more people alive. And there's no going back to a simple, less technologically complex time. We're born. We're here. We're hungry.

At the same time that technology makes it possible for four or even six billion of us to exist, it also eliminates the

jobs we exist by.

It is theoretically possible that all the goods and services the world needs could be produced by only 2 percent of the population. This tendency of technology to make workers superfluous while at the same time allowing their numbers to grow so large is creating critical psychological tensions.

Traditionally, work defines our lives. But if 98 percent of us don't need to work, what are we to do with ourselves? Something other than work must be found to determine both income and meaning in life—or 98 percent of us could be both hungry and frustrated.

A third force now putting enormous demands on our social institutions is **interdependence**; some thinkers call it complexity. No nation exists independently of any other now. The needs of population and technology force us all to trade and cooperate with one another in order to keep our systems going. We buy oil and sell Coca-Cola. Our universities train engineers and generals for scores of nations. Scores of nations sell us raw materials for our industrial processes.

The consequence is to exaggerate the effects of any local problem. The paralysis of Italy by terrorists, the droughts in Africa and Russia—all have social and economic consequences for the entire world. Writes Harold Shane, "Anyone's problems anywhere are everyone's problems everywhere."

A fourth pressure is the **depletion of resources**. As technology, population and interdependence all escalate, the world's reserves dwindle. Either better methods of recycling materials and producing energy must be found, or new resources (from the moon? the asteroids?) must be developed. Or both.

Fitting into an Uncertain Future

This oversimple list of pressures only begins to describe the problem. All of these forces interact, and all are changing irreversibly the work and the life you are going to have.

But where do you and I fit into this picture? Social action occurs at a level far removed from our daily reality. How does an ordinary person, with limited powers and ordinary ambitions, prepare for an uncertain future? There are three steps that can help.

The first step is to accept change for the force it is. If change is the only thing we can count on, then change is the only relevant major in school. "Minor," if you like, in business, economics, law, communications, science, whatever. But "major" in change, by trying to see in every subject you study how that field is being affected by the forces of change. Only by understanding these forces can you hope to prepare for their impact on your life.

The second step is to diversify your

talents. Many students already attempt this by double-majoring. The sociology major will take business courses; the business major, communications courses; the communications major, science courses. This double-majoring is an attempt by students to hedge their bets and give themselves more value in the job market.

An even wider diversification may be necessary. Perhaps we need to make career training itself less central to our educational lives. It is argued by many that work is going to be less important in the future. It may take less time in our lives through such practices as permanent part-time work or regular sabbaticals. Or it may be less important psychologically—taking as much time as it does now, but involving less of the spirit.

This suggests that you should prepare for greater leisure and less-taxing work by fostering in yourself other types of skills and interests.

The inability to handle leisure in a satisfying way is a real danger in our society. Workers whose unions have won them three-month vacations sometimes discover that all that free time is actually frightening. Those with well-developed hobbies and interests do all right, but those without such involvements have been known to spend vacation time at the plant, watching others work.

School is one of the few environments that give you both the time and the resources to pursue a wide variety of interests, pastimes and skills. And these sideline activities may become a larger part of your working future than the career you now envision.

The third step in preparing for a transformed future is to develop in yourself the strength to cope with change. This means finding a sense of self that allows you to keep things in perspective even during moments when the job market and the world don't seem to need you. The popularity of interpersonal relations courses and self-development philosophies is one sign that people are groping for this strength. And while focusing on self-awareness can sometimes lead to selfishness, it also has the potential to generate a feeling of stability—a sense of worth strong enough to sustain you through daily upheavals in the world. If it happens that the career of your dreams becomes extinct, you will be strong enough to find, or create, alternatives.

None of this will help you get a job, of course. But by being aware of the forces of change, by developing many different skills and interests, by having a genuine feeling of your own worth—you will, at the very least, be poised for the uncertain future.

Patricia Westfall is a contributing writer for 13-30 Corporation.

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Free Wheeling Bronco, left, comes standard with styled steel wheels, RWL tires, tri-color tape striping, black bumpers, dual black low-mount mirrors. Bronco Ranger XLT shown has optional chromatic tape stripe, 10x15 tires, swing-away spare, Privacy™ glass.

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New Ways To Work

Work is a source of identity and self-respect. Yet studies reveal that for most people, work is an unsatisfying experience. Workers at every level of the system complain of feeling like cogs in a huge, inefficient machine that can't fully utilize their talents and skills.

This complaint has sparked a series of reforms in both the office and the production plant. In scores of organizations, "job enrichment" specialists are restructuring tasks so that workers have more control over their own jobs and more time for other activities.

In some offices and factories, working schedules are set by teams of employees rather than by one foreman or supervisor. This gives the workers more personal responsibility for getting the whole job done. Another teamwork trend is the "open office," in which furniture and fixtures are rearranged to create more contact between workers. Setups like this seem to encourage the exchange of ideas and to make people feel better about their working environment.

Flexible scheduling—allowing workers to decide when and how much they will work—is yet another idea whose time has apparently come. While the 40-hour week is still the norm, increasing numbers of workers are able to opt for

News from the Workplace

Flexitime... What Workers Want... Fringe Benefits... Job Stress... And More.

To the average 19th-century office worker, paradise was an eight-hour workday and a lunch break. Things have changed a lot since then—and major innovations like the shortened workweek, unemployment insurance and paid vacation time are now merely business as usual. Attitudes toward working have altered as well, and people now want more benefits, more flexibility and more satisfaction from their jobs than ever before. These rising expectations—along with an increasing volume of research on job behavior—are triggering even greater transformations. Here are just a few recent developments that are making changes in the way we work:

shorter or longer workweeks and spread that time out to allow for child care, education or more leisure time.

A fringe benefit that many companies offer their high-level employees is sabbatical leave, a paid year off to travel, do research or study. Corporations are also providing more educational programs, recreational centers and counseling services to improve worker morale.

All these services contribute to an employee-centered working climate which its propo-

nents say is humanizing the workplace. But critics argue that these changes don't affect the substance of work. What does it matter when you come in, they ask, if the tasks you're required to do are trivial? However, follow-up studies of workers who've experienced some of the reforms reveal that the changes *do* make a difference in the way people feel about their jobs.

Futurologists see still larger changes coming. One pattern that's expected to take hold is the work/education/sabbatical cycle. Under this system, your life would contain alternating periods of work, schooling and leaves of absence—rather than blocks of education (in your twenties), work (in your middle years) and retirement (in your sixties). The cycle pattern would allow people to develop a larger number of outside interests and to stay abreast of technological change by keeping their educations up-to-date. According to futurologists, young workers today can expect a lifelong pattern of work, study and play in the years ahead.

Job Satisfaction



Most college-educated workers don't want more money—they want more psychological satisfaction from their work.

In a recent *Psychology Today* poll, readers said that the job benefits they prized most were the opportunity to learn and grow and the chance to exercise their talents and skills. Most were willing to work hard and put in long hours, if they felt they were doing something worthwhile. If not, they said, they'd just as soon quit and move on to something better.

Although the survey's findings cannot be generalized (the sample wasn't randomly taken and respondents tended to be younger, better-educated and more highly paid than the population as a whole), *Psychology Today's* report on the survey did contain some interesting results.

- Almost two-thirds of those polled would not accept a higher-paying job if it meant less interesting work. On the other hand, almost one-half said they would not accept a more interesting job if it paid less than their present one.

- Only 68 percent were satisfied with their jobs. Of those who weren't, the most keenly dissatisfied were young workers (under 24), blacks, and those with an annual income of between \$5,000 and \$10,000. Most people agreed that the most satisfying jobs were those in which they could feel good about themselves.

- Among the things respondents considered least important (though not necessarily *unimportant*) were fringe benefits, chances for promotion, physical surroundings at work and the friendliness of co-workers.

The Fringes Mount Up

There's a lot more to the average salary offer than meets the eye. Employee fringe benefits can add from 25 to 40 percent to your base pay. The number and total dollar value of fringe benefits vary considerably from company to company, but these eight types of benefits are most common among entry-level jobs:

- **Paid Absences.** Included here are sick leave, paid jury duty, vacation time and severance pay. Some companies don't credit you with paid absences until you've worked for a certain length of time—and the amount of vacation time may increase as the length of time you've worked for the company increases.

- **Cash Bonuses.** Such extras as Christmas bonuses and awards for good performance fall into this category. In some cases, employee contracts stipulate that if company profits rise above a set level, workers receive cash bonuses.

- **Employment Security.** The company pays into workers' compensation and unemployment compensation funds for each employee.

- **Employee Services.** These include odds and ends like free parking, recreational facilities, discounts on company products, etc. Other typical services include educational assistance and free travel. These can all be real financial boons.

- **Stock Acquisition.** Many

companies offer a share in the business itself. However, stock-buying plans are often reserved for long-time employees.

- **Insurance.** Health and life insurance coverage is offered by most companies as a fringe benefit, although employees often pay part of the total cost. One very desirable type of coverage to watch for is dental insurance.

- **Retirement Plan.** Many employers offer some kind of company retirement or pension plan to which employees may contribute through payroll deductions. Such plans vary a great deal, but often involve paying in a percentage of your salary.

- **Credit Unions.** A credit union is a savings organization owned and operated by its members. If there is one available where you work, you can use it to get loans at low interest rates or to save automatically. Payments on loans are usually deducted from each paycheck. You can save regularly by arranging for the credit union to receive a sum from each paycheck.

What Personality Traits Lead to Job Success?

The most successful men and women are not necessarily the most competitive, according to two University of Texas psychologists.

Using a questionnaire designed to measure how strongly certain aspects of personality relate to success, Robert Helmreich and Janet Spence tested a group of scientists, students and business school graduates. The researchers found that the most successful men and women scored high on Work (the desire to work

hard and keep busy) and Mastery (the preference for challenging tasks)—but low on Competitiveness (the desire to best others). Competitiveness was a key to success only for those who scored low on the other traits.

Spence and Helmreich contend that "a strong need to live up to internally imposed standards of excellence, combined with a willingness to work hard, may be the most effective recipe for outstanding performance."

Job Stress

What kind of worker undergoes the greatest amount of job stress? Maybe a surgeon whose patient's life depends on his skill? Or an airplane pilot responsible for hundreds of passengers each working day? How about teachers' aides—or dental assistants?

A study by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health seems to indicate that many commonplace occupations can generate just as much stress, if not more, as jobs usually considered stressful. Doctors, for instance, placed low on the study's list of occupations ranked according to stress. But the people who help them—the health technicians, nurses and other assistants—ranked very high.

The study showed that besides nurses and health technicians, the workers most under stress from their jobs include: waiters and waitresses, inspectors, musicians, public relations workers, clinical lab technicians, dishwashers, warehousemen, nurses' aides, laborers, dental assistants, teachers' aides, research workers and computer programmers.

Psychological Testing

Seated at student desks in a small room, prospective Delta Air Lines pilots pore over a battery of psychological tests.

Hanging in the air are the mutterings of bewildered applicants. "So I like to sing in the shower! Will that make me a better pilot?" "Can it really matter that I hate cutting the grass, or what the best time of my life was?"

For many jobs, it *does* matter. More and more companies are using psychological

tests to screen job applicants and judge employees' fitness for promotion. A thumbs-down ruling from such a test may not spell instant doom, but it is beginning to carry a lot of weight with employers. Standardized tests for assessing workers have been around for years, but lately the tests have become much more comprehensive, sophisticated and reliable. Most are designed to ferret out psychotic tendencies, determine mechanical ability and measure breadth of vocabulary. A whole battery of tests can take hours.

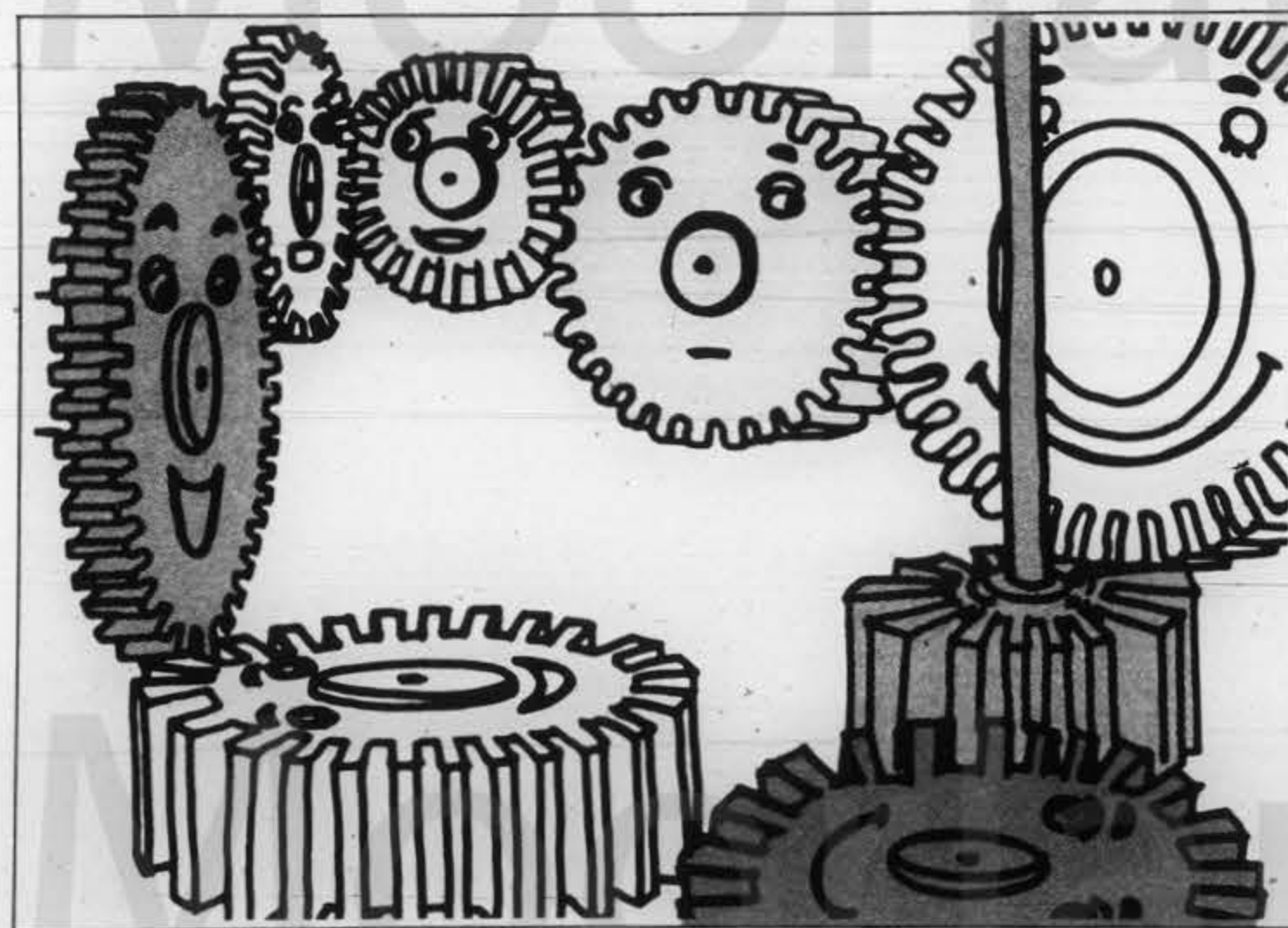
If you find yourself applying to a company that requires

psychological assessments, just relax. You can't study for the tests, and while companies often say they aren't mandatory, people rarely refuse to take them. Many of the questions may seem ridiculous, outrageous or downright invasions of privacy—but be sure to answer as truthfully and realistically as possible.

Psychologists and personnel workers emphasize that the tests are not given to knock people out of the running for a job opening. Far from being meant to disqualify you, the tests are for forming conclusions that both you and your employer will find



useful in selection and placement for jobs. Many of these tests not only gauge your psychological fitness for a certain job, but also indicate the kinds of work you'll find most satisfying. And that information can be of great value in planning a career.





Their Work Is Play

Paul Woessner, Balloonist

"I think I like the pure joy of ballooning the most," says Iowa State University graduate Paul Woessner. "You're flying around in this huge toy, and everyone who spots you becomes an instant kid."

At age 25, Paul is the current world champion of ballooning. He's also vice president and co-founder of the world's largest ballooning concern, World Balloon Corporation of Albuquerque, New Mexico.

"We fly promotions, give rides and lessons, sell and repair balloons," says Paul. "Everything that can be done with balloons, we do."

He discovered ballooning six years ago when two "aeronauts" landed in his family's suburban Chicago yard. "They gave me a ride, and it was just a pure rush of excitement," Paul recalls. "The next day I sold my motorcycle and skis and

started learning to fly." He soon bought his own balloon and began flying promotions at Iowa State, where he was a senior studying to become a veterinarian. It wasn't long before most of Paul's spare time was spent in the air.

"My interests just shifted to ballooning, and by the time I graduated, my G.P.A. was a hair too low for vet school," he recalls. While interviewing for work in the field of animal science, he was offered a job with an Illinois ballooning club as flight instructor.

"I snapped it right up. I figured I'd ride this horse for a while and see how long it ran. It's still running."

That same summer Paul achieved national recognition by becoming the first balloonist to cross Lake Michigan. Within six months he'd moved to Albuquerque—where he won the biennial World Championships last year—and had started World Balloon Corporation.

When not involved in World Balloon activities, Paul spends a lot of time competing and flying promotionally at

fairs and races across the country. But he enjoys fun flying most of all.

"The freedom and the unpredictability of ballooning just can't be matched by anything else," Paul says. "You never know where you'll land, or who you'll meet, so each flight is unique and fresh. That's why I'll never tire of it." He currently plans to help start a professional racing circuit—and he sees a bright future for what he calls "the sport of the gods."

"I think ballooning is about to explode, especially after the Atlantic crossing. There's nothing I'd rather be doing in the way of employment. Sometimes it's very hard to believe this is my job—because it's so much fun."

Rick Sawaya, Stuntman

Rick Sawaya, 26, makes his living getting into fistfights, jumping off buildings and crashing automobiles—as a professional movie stuntman.

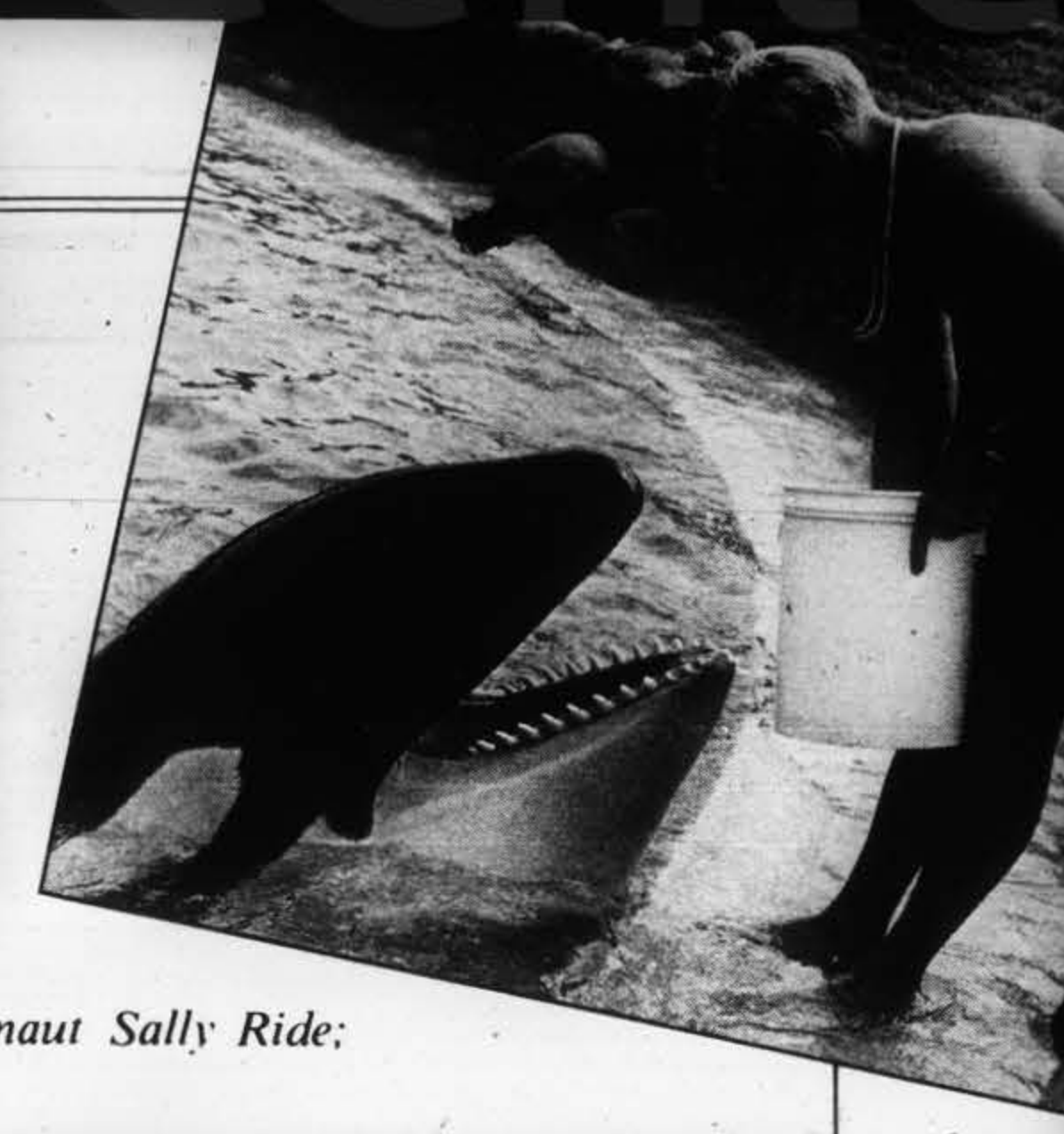
"A lot of people tell me I'm crazy to be

Most jobs are anything but tailor-made. While occupations grow more specialized, the work experience itself becomes more homogeneous. Architect, lawyer, clerk and banker, all seem to exist in a nine-to-five world that leaves too little room for individuality.

Of course, it doesn't have to be this way. The six young people below wanted work that was unusual, exciting, and uniquely theirs. They found—or created—special jobs to suit themselves. And their stories prove that working can be a very individual adventure.

Six Who Found Adventure on the Job

BY TIM SMIGHT



Left to right: Balloonist Paul Woessner; astronaut Sally Ride; killer-whale trainer Bob Osborne.

doing this. But I love every minute of it," he says.

Rick, a Los Angeles native, is a second-generation practitioner; his father was—and still is—a stuntman. But Rick never gave any thought to going into the family business himself. Instead, he spent several years playing semi-pro baseball and drifting in and out of college without choosing a major. "I've always been very athletic, but I wanted to make it with my mind and not my body," he explains. Finally he dropped school and the diamond to pursue a career in sales.

"I worked as a sporting-goods salesman for two years, and did very well at it," he says. "Then one morning this guy called and asked if I'd like to be a gorilla in *Planet of the Apes*. I had to ride a horse through land mines, and I loved it. I was hooked."

That was several years ago, and since then Rick has worked on dozens of movies and television shows, from *Charlie's Angels* to *The Big Fix*.

"Once you're established, the calls keep coming in," says Rick, who uses an answering service and "beeper" to keep up with them. "You have to be good or you won't get work. That means knowing how to fight, fall, ride horses, drive like a maniac—everything."

All of this, of course, involves a certain amount of pain and hazard. Rick has been hurt several times, and once broke his kneecap jumping off a bridge onto a moving train for a *SWAT* episode.

"I enjoy the challenge and the danger," he says. "I can look in the mirror and smile like crazy, knowing I've done certain things. Of course, a lot of times I'm scared, but that's when you know you're alive. I've never turned down anything because of risk."

For Rick, "anything" has included hand-to-hand combat with clubs, being set afire, and taking a 50-foot fall from a building—backwards.

"That was in the movie *I Wanna Hold Your Hand*. I had to do it seven times," Rick recalls.

There's more to stunt work than physical abuse, however. Even a simple fight scene must be painstakingly choreo-

graphed, sometimes by computer. "Stuntmen used to be shut out of production meetings, but today we take an active part in everything," Rick says. "Pulling off a difficult stunt and doing it well gives me immense satisfaction. That's what this job really provides—a feeling of accomplishment."

Sally Ride, Astronaut

By the early 1980s, more Americans than ever will be journeying into space—to live, work and conduct experiments under NASA's space shuttle program.

Among this new generation of astronauts will be Stanford graduate Sally Ride, 27. Sally, holder of a Ph.D. in physics, is one of just 35 Americans selected from over 8,000 applicants to participate in the NASA project. She and five other women are destined to become the first female astronauts in the 20-year history of the U.S. space program.

"I wasn't really looking for an unconventional job," says Sally, who recently began a two-year training program at NASA's Johnson Space Center in Houston. "But when NASA notified Stanford's physics department that they needed astronauts, I applied right away. It's something important, and it seemed logical for me since I was studying astrophysics. When they accepted me, it was pretty exciting."

Sally had six months to finish up school before reporting to Houston last July. She's spent most of the past 10 years at Stanford, earning B.A. degrees in English and science, a master's in science and a Ph.D. in physics. At NASA, Sally still spends most of her time in the classroom—pursuing subjects like astronomy, geology and space shuttle systems.

"Astronauts don't do physical training anymore," Sally says, "but later on we'll be working in simulators. After two years we'll be assigned to flight." Sally is being trained as a mission specialist. Her duties will depend on the flight mission. She may be involved in retrieving and repairing satellites, or in performing scientific experiments.

When the program is in full swing, 30 to 40 astronauts each year will be sent on missions lasting from a week to a month. These missions will involve everything from satellite maintenance to earth observation and scientific research. In the future, the manufacture of drugs, metals and solar power stations may go on in outer space.

When missions are completed, coming home will be a lot easier than in the splashdown days. The shuttle, which will reach a maximum altitude of 600 miles, can return to land at Florida's Cape Canaveral or California's Vandenberg Air Force Base in a matter of minutes.

"I can hardly wait to go up," says Sally. "My whole family is really excited about it. Someday this may be ordinary—but right now I feel like a real pioneer."

Bob Osborne, Killer-Whale Trainer

Bob Osborne's teaching job requires patience, sensitivity—and raw nerve. For the past five years, Bob has trained the killer whales at San Diego's Sea World.

"I'm known as a 'behaviorist,' but basically I'm in charge of everything involving the whales," says Bob, 30. "I train them, feed them, play with them and perform with them."

"Fear? Let's just say I have a deep respect for the potential of the animals."

Although he holds an advanced degree in zoology from San Diego State, Bob got into this line of work in a roundabout way. "After I finished school, I worked for two years in business management," he explains. "I was miserable, trapped behind a desk. I applied for the job at Sea World because I wanted something unique, personal and outdoors."

Bob and his staff spend up to 12 hours a day working and performing with the park's four killer whales. They teach the whales tricks and routines that range from fetching objects to performing elaborate dance numbers.

"The whales are incredibly smart and curious," Bob says. "They don't have to channel their energies toward survival here, and that opens the door to more

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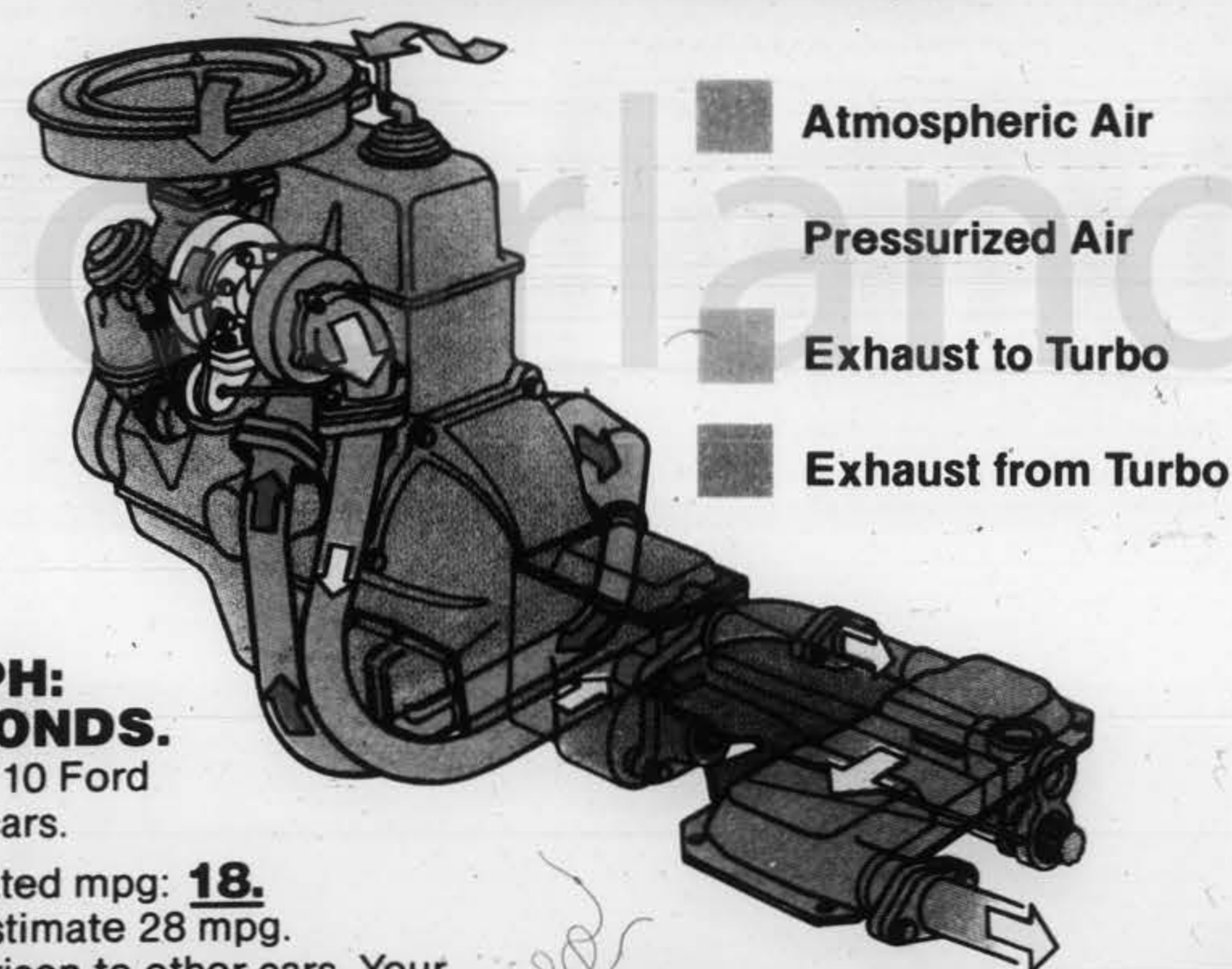
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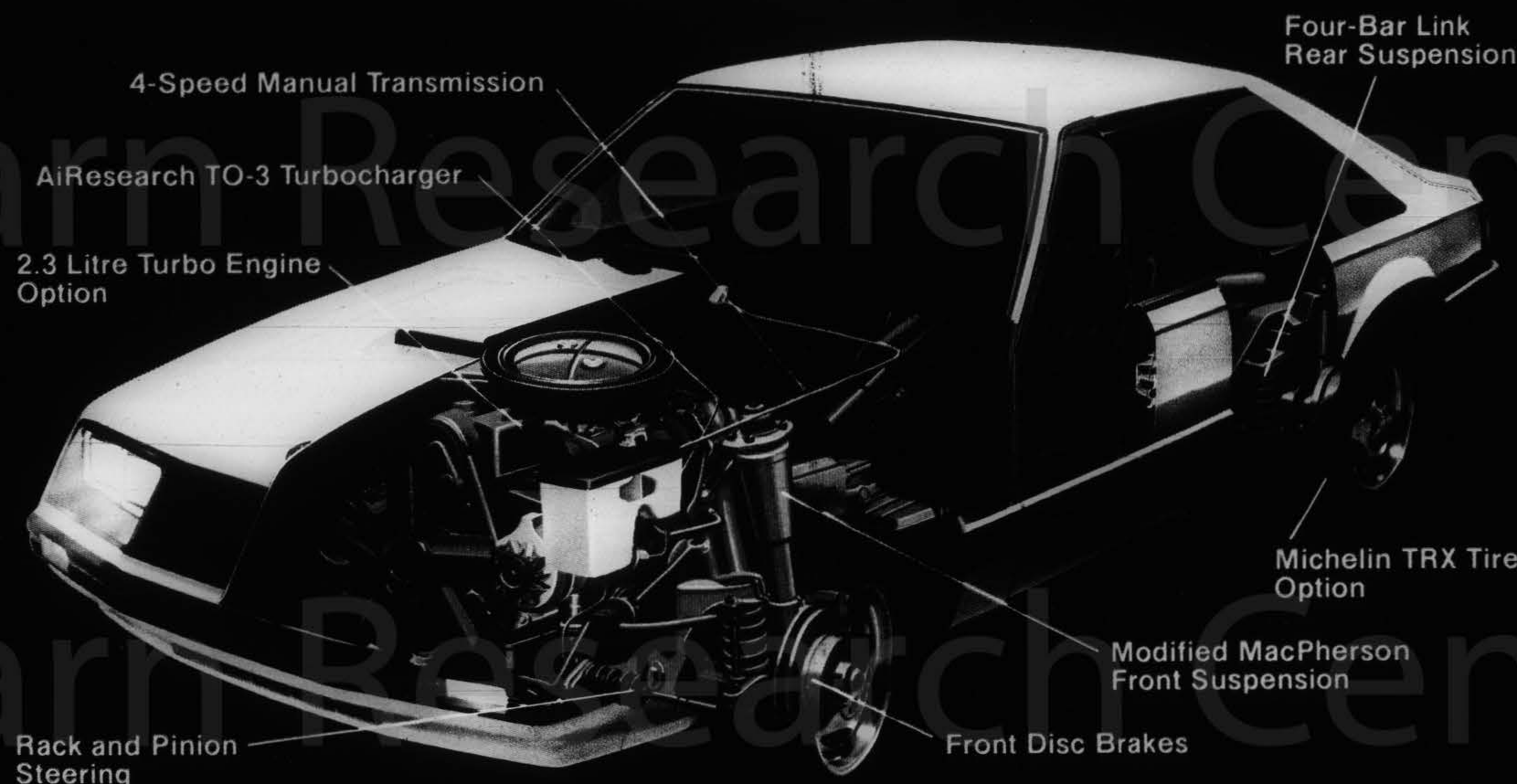
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EPA estimated mpg: **18.**
Highway estimate 28 mpg.
For comparison to other cars. Your mileage may vary, depending on speed, weather and trip length. California mpg is lower. Actual highway mileage will probably be lower than estimate.

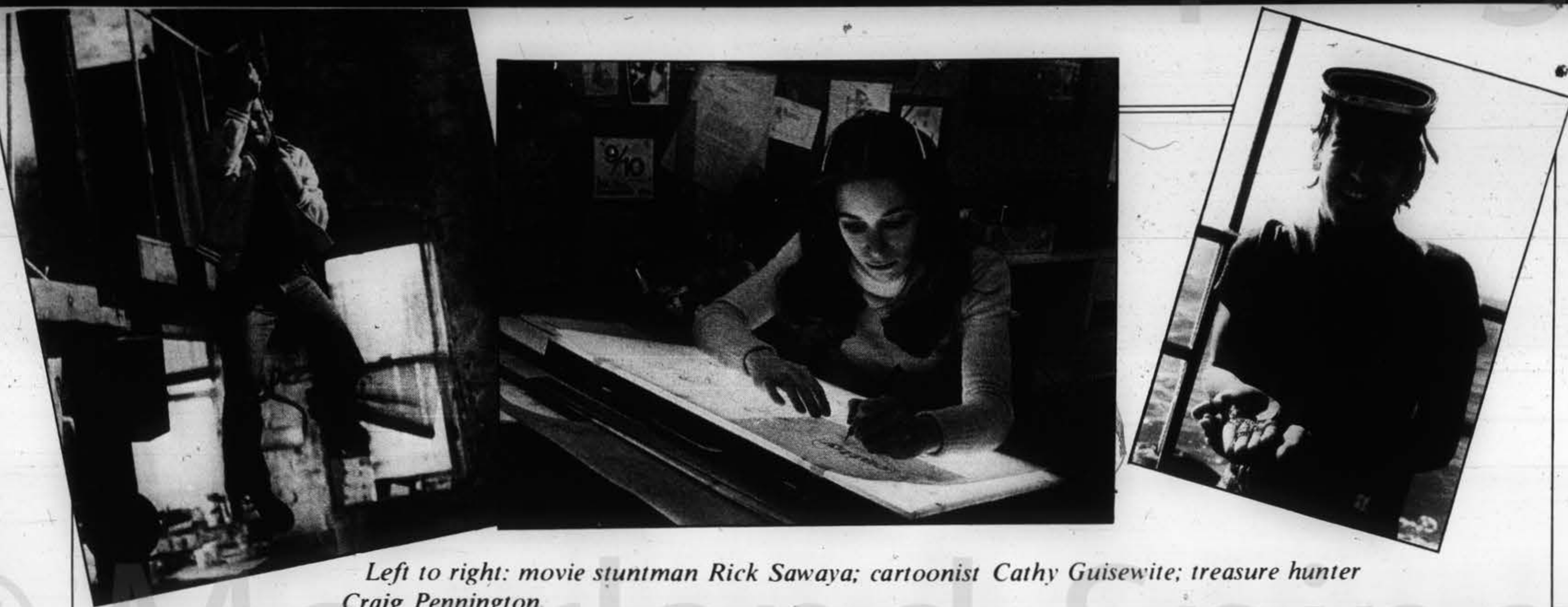


THE NEW
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Left to right: movie stuntman Rick Sawaya; cartoonist Cathy Guisewite; treasure hunter Craig Pennington.

creative behavior. I try to establish a rapport with each animal. The idea is to teach them to perform *with* me, not *for* me."

Developing that cooperative method of instruction helped Bob overcome his initial apprehensions about the job.

"I was very intimidated at first. Killer whales have big mouths and big teeth. They have a bad reputation, and I felt very vulnerable in the water with them. But I soon learned they're not malicious at all."

Bob says he has no desire to quit or return to an office position. "I consider my job a rare privilege. I'm outside all day, and working with the whales really fascinates me. Few people in the world get an opportunity to work with such magnificent animals."

Cathy Guisewite, Cartoonist

Like many college students, Cathy Guisewite dreamed of a job that would offer independence, recognition and a chance to be creative. Three years after graduating with an English degree from the University of Michigan, she reached that goal—as the youngest nationally syndicated cartoonist in the country. Her daily strip, *Cathy*, runs in over 120 newspapers and is read by millions of people each day.

"I still freak out sometimes when I wake up in the morning and realize I'm a cartoonist," says Cathy, who entered the field in true Cinderella fashion two years ago. How did it happen?

"My mother had a lot to do with it," explains Cathy. "I was working for an advertising agency in Detroit as a writer, going through all the traumas of young adulthood. I used to send my mother stick-figure drawings of me in certain situations."

Cathy's mom thought the cartoons were good, and at her urging Cathy sent them to Universal Press, the syndicate that handles *Doonesbury* and *Ziggy*.

"Two days later they sent me a contract. Suddenly I was a cartoonist—and I

could hardly draw!"

For a year Cathy kept her ad agency job—she'd risen to vice president—and tried to work on her new strip nights and weekends. "The pace got to be too much, so last year I quit the agency to work full time on the strip," she says.

Indeed, the cartoon's title is not coincidental. Much of what befalls Cathy-the-cartoonist is taken from the real-life experiences of Cathy-the-cartoonist.

"The strip is about being young and female in the '70s, with the conflict between traditional roles and the new feminism," says Cathy, now 27. "A lot of what happens to 'Cathy' happened to me first."

The young cartoonist works out of her Southfield, Michigan, condominium, and spends about two hours drawing each strip. She tries to keep three weeks ahead on the daily strip. "There's a good deal of pressure, since the strip is solely my responsibility," Cathy says. "But I love doing it. Sometimes I miss working with other people, but this is quite a rewarding channel for self-expression. I want to keep it going as long as I can."

Craig Pennington, Treasure Hunter

Craig Pennington spends his days in scuba gear, scouring the ocean floor in search of gold, silver and precious artifacts. For the past year, he's worked as a treasure hunter in Key West, Florida. The outfit that employs him, Treasure Salvors, has pulled up over \$25 million in booty in the past 15 years. Half of it has come from the wreck of a single Spanish galleon, the *Atocha*, which sank in a squall off the Keys in 1622. Its total payload: 47 tons of gold and silver worth over \$600 million.

"We've found hundreds of coins and artifacts from the *Atocha*, and five 75-pound silver ingots," says Craig. "There are 896 more listed on the ship's manifest."

Craig, 23, graduated in 1977 with a B.S. in biology from Indiana University of Pennsylvania. He went to the Keys on

vacation the following summer, planning to relax while deciding whether to tackle graduate school or look for a job.

"I just sort of stumbled on Treasure Salvors. They have two boats, and I met one of the captains," says Craig, who quickly contracted treasure fever. Although he had no scuba experience and had never even been on a boat, he was hired as a diver.

"I got my diver's certification in nine days," he adds. "Experience didn't really matter—they wanted people they could train. The fact that I had a degree got me the job."

Treasure Salvors, founded by noted treasure hunter Mel Fisher, employs about a dozen divers on its two boats. In 1975, company divers found the first evidence of the *Atocha*—12 cannons and two silver ingots. They've been bringing up treasure ever since.

Craig is now first mate of one of the boats, the *Swordfish*. He makes \$100 a week plus room and board.

"It's just living expenses, but if we find the *Atocha's* midsection... well, there's a lot of treasure down there," he says.

As first mate, Craig is in charge of his boat and the crew of eight divers. They comb the *Atocha* site, an area about 45 miles from Key West that's marked by buoys. Craig has found a lot of coins, and a few swords and daggers, but so far no more silver bars. Most of them were in the *Atocha's* midsection, which Fisher's crews have yet to locate.

"We'll get it eventually," Craig says firmly. "We're always finding clues, and that keeps us going. It's a real rush to find something. I found the first coin of the season, and it was pure jubilation."

Craig plans to continue hunting treasure indefinitely. "This is a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity," he says. "I'm gaining so much knowledge working with Mel, just learning about the sea. You can't get an experience like this in the classroom—or from a conventional job."

Tim Smight is a 13-30 staff writer who had to be forcibly restrained from going after one of these jobs himself.

Your First Job

What To Look For, What To Expect

BY DON AKCHIN

An industrial relations specialist once compared entering the work world to being an immigrant in a new country. In both cases, you must cope with a new language, a new environment, and different customs, rules and mores. The challenge of a first job, then, is as much handling the culture shock as it is mastering the particular work task.

The more forays you make into the work world before graduation—through part-time jobs or internships—the easier the transition will be. Though there will still be surprises, nearly everyone who's new to working faces similar adjustment problems, as career experts and recent graduates can tell you.



Your First Job Means Starting Over.

No matter how brilliant your professors thought you were, your first job means starting over—from the first grade. "As a senior in college, you're at the top of the scale," says Becky Troth, a 1978 graduate who works as a research analyst

for a small San Francisco firm that leases railroad cars. "I was an R.A., and sophomores came to me for advice. I felt old and wise. Now at work I'm back to being on the bottom. Everyone thinks I'm extremely young and extremely naive. In college, people told me I looked older. Now I have people telling me I look 16."

Some recent graduates react with the "I'm a genius" attitude. They know they're brilliant, and people who don't see that must be incredibly stupid. Consciously or unconsciously, many new graduates come across to others as elitist, smug, superior. These traits aren't becoming to beginners, and in the eyes of

your co-workers, you are a beginner.

Another common reaction is the opposite, the "I'm an idiot" feeling. You thought you knew a good bit, but suddenly you're overwhelmed with new data, new ways of doing things, and you can't possibly make sense of it all. That's more the attitude your co-workers were expecting you to show—but only till you've had a chance to settle in and gain confidence.

Perspective is the key. If you're humble enough to recognize that you have a lot to learn, but self-assured enough to know you can learn it eventually, you can steer a middle path toward making your job a

success. You can't possibly know everything the day you walk in. If you did, you'd be bored the second day. So admit it, and let the pieces gradually fall into place.

Suddenly, You're a Member of a Team.

You can't take too long to figure out what you're doing, however. People are depending on you and on the way you do your job. That makes it important that you master your work as soon as you can.

Being depended upon is not a typical part of the student experience. "As a student, if you screw up you're hurting no one but yourself," says Troth. "In a business situation, you're affecting everyone else by what you do." Until she started working, Troth didn't realize how much independence students have. Most can pursue their own interests without worrying about other people.

You are, in other words, a member of a team (the most junior member, remember), and the team's success depends in part upon you. That adds a weighty new responsibility, one that calls for more discipline than studentdom demands.

"If I woke up and didn't feel like going to class, I didn't," says Susan Archer, a personnel trainee with a major national retailer headquartered in New York City. "It's an adjustment just to go to a job every day. And I still find myself thinking, 'Well, I've got Christmas vacation coming.' But then I realize that I don't."

"I guess what I'm saying is, you're faced with a lot more responsibility at work than you ever were before, and you have to start taking things a lot more seriously. That in itself is an adjustment."

Performance Is the Only Measure of Success.

The first and foremost goal of any company is its own financial success. In college the fact that your term paper is in on time and reasonably good is important to you, perhaps, but makes not a whit of difference to the university. In the business world (and to a lesser extent in government and nonprofit agencies), your work affects the organization's survival. You can cost the company money if you do poor work that must be done again by someone else. You can bring money into the company or save it money

Options for the Underemployed

Your first job may be far less than the job you feel you deserve. Economists estimate that between one-fourth and one-third of all workers are underemployed—that is, working at jobs that do not use all the skills or training they have acquired. This problem is likely to continue, because each year the number of new college graduates exceeds the number of job openings for college degree-holders.

What can you do if you're in this situation? First, decide whether to keep pursuing the job of your choice or to lower your expectations. "Some people, somewhere along the line, ought to stop beating their heads against a wall and accept something less than they have been taught to fight for. They ought to bring their sights down a bit," says Chuck Sundberg, dean of UCLA's Placement and Career Planning Center. "But I wouldn't presume to advise anybody about that."

Psychologist Harry Levinson takes the view that *everyone* is underemployed. "All of us could do a lot more than we do on any given job. You have to accept that," he says. Levinson sees several alternatives if your only job opportunities are disappointing:

- You can do the best you can at the job you can get, and earn a reputation at that work.

Levinson's own consulting firm hired a college graduate as a typist. The new employee said she deserved a more challenging job. "Well, we don't have any challenging jobs for people who don't have doctorates," he told her. "We do have a typing job." If the employee does well at it, she may get to edit manuscripts and build a reputation that will earn her good references for later, more creative jobs.

- You can keep looking for a more stimulating job.

Les Szwajkowski, a journalism school graduate, applied to newspapers across the country without getting a nibble. After graduation he took a bartending job at a restaurant. But he didn't stop looking. One night a waiter told Les one of his customers was "looking for a writer." Les walked up to the customer's table and introduced himself. The next day he went in for a job interview and was promptly hired to write for an in-house magazine.

- You can use free time on a non-demanding job creatively—to broaden

your understanding of the business and find new work for yourself.

A woman with a degree in criminal justice stumbled onto a job in the warehouse of a large shipping company. She discovered that she liked the people, the work and the money. She also discovered that there were no women in supervisory positions at the warehouse, and she signed on as a trainee. Three years later, at the age of 25, she supervises 40 people, makes a comfortable salary of \$25,000, and doesn't worry about using her criminal justice degree.

What you should *not* do, if you feel underemployed, is let yourself get comfortable. The first reaction to underemployment, typically, is anger at not getting what you deserve; this is followed by a feeling of worthlessness, a sense that perhaps this job is the best you deserve or can expect. When that feeling strikes, look out. You are setting yourself up for chronic lethargy, which frequently deteriorates into terminal ennui. The longer you stay at a job that's "too small" for you, the harder it will be to leave. (And also, the harder it will be to explain to another employer why you stayed so long.)

On the other hand, a short stay in a nondemanding job might have positive benefits—particularly if you set a firm time limit on the length of your stay. Tom Elfin, a Macalester College graduate in economics, decided to reject two job offers related to his field and instead is temporarily advising customers about wines in a St. Paul, Minnesota, liquor store. He loves his work, and he has no doubts about whether he made the right decision.

"A lot of people take the first job offer that comes along in hopes that it will work out, instead of making sure the job will work out before they take it," says Elfin. "I wanted my first job to be something quite special." He rejected the two offers because "there didn't seem to be any room for creative involvement" or "any significant responsibility." So he is waiting, and continuing to look, and in the meantime having fun at his work. He considers the liquor store job the one *before* his first job. And he plans to be moving on to that first job, in the financial arena, within a few months. "I probably could be a lot more comfortable had I taken one of the other jobs I was offered," he says. "But I wouldn't really be serving my needs."

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In this environment, there can be only one measure of success—performance. "Once you're in the door, they don't care what your background is. Your performance is all that counts," says Gordon Tucker of his employer, Procter & Gamble. "They want to see results."

This means pressure. There's more pressure at Procter & Gamble than at many companies because it is company policy to dish out heavy responsibility right away. "You're thrown into the fire and expected to hold your own alongside some of the most brilliant marketing people in the country," says Tucker, whose first job, as a brand assistant, made him responsible for a budget of several million dollars. "There's an extreme amount of pressure and a lot of competition between peers. But it's not like a bitter rivalry. It's very performance-related."

Some students can earn top grades with a bare-minimum effort, and in school that's all it takes for an automatic annual promotion to the next grade. In the business world, promotions are neither so regular nor so automatic, and sliding by is not enough.

Office Politics Can't Be Ignored.

Even doing a good job may not be enough. Success often means both performing well and making sure the right people *know* about your performance. In other words, you have to use politics to your advantage.

Many discussions about office politics, or any politics, start from the assumption that politics is negative—at best, a necessary evil—and something that ought to be avoided if possible. That's an unrealistic view. Politics is simply dealing with people to get things done, and wherever there are people, there is politics. The job that's free of politics does not exist.

Says Chuck Sundberg, dean of the Placement and Career Planning Center at the University of California at Los Angeles, "Your supervisor has his own needs, wants, desires and aspirations, and those are going to affect the way he deals with you and the projects he's supervising. You've got to be aware of that. And if anybody suggests that's wrong, then they'll never adjust to life, because that's life, friend!"

Once you understand that office politics is a factor, you must deal with it constructively. "If you're going to move in an organization, you need to find what are the political pathways," says Dr.

"Doing a good job may not be enough. Success often means both performing well and making sure the right people know about your performance."

Harry Levinson, a clinical psychologist who heads the Levinson Institute. "You cannot assume that just by doing a good job, you're going to make it. You won't. People have to know who you are and what you can do.

"That doesn't mean you have to be manipulative," continues Levinson. "But it does mean you have to take the time to get acquainted with people in an organization. Find out what different people do, what different departments do, and let people find out what you do—your skills and competencies. If you ignore that, you may find yourself getting the short end of the stick—not because people are malicious, but because they don't know you."

There's A Lot Less Feedback.

Many recent graduates find it hard to get an idea of just how they're doing. Feedback tends to come less frequently in the business world than in college, and some new employees find this frustrating.

"You don't have grades, so you have no way to gauge how good they really think you are," says Troth. "You want something to latch onto, and there's nothing really tangible to say that you're doing all right, or that you should improve."

On most jobs, there is some formal evaluation of your performance after six months—or certainly within one year. But a lot of feedback is informal, and you must be attuned to it to pick it up. "You

have to be sensitive to the cues you're getting in hallway conversations, such as comments about the paper this person did or the job that one did," says Sundberg. "Most evaluation is quite informal and appears to be off the cuff."

Troth says her supervisor seldom comments about good work, but gives *negative* feedback loudly and clearly. "I've had to adjust my expectations of what I expect to get back from him," she says. But she has also found that "if you do one thing well, you're given other things to do." That, too, is feedback. "It's exciting to know someone has enough faith in your abilities to keep handing you projects," she says.

Troth describes a lesson her first job has taught her: "You can't think you're worthless if you're not getting reinforcement from other people. You've really got to rely more on your own self-confidence."

You Have To Watch for Opportunities.

Self-confidence may be in short supply those first few weeks on the job, when you're trying to cope with all the adjustments this sudden dose of culture shock requires. Your immediate goal will be simple survival. But once you're on your feet, don't forget what you came for.

Your first job is more than a simple entry into the world of work. It has an important long-range effect: it starts your career in a direction. Ideally it will lay a solid foundation that your career can build on—and it will help you decide, early on, if the direction you're heading in is the right one.

But the job itself doesn't do these things for you. A great first job can offer you opportunities, but you have to act on them.

"You can't put yourself in the hands of the organization and say, 'Do something with me,'" says Levinson. "The organization can try, but it can't take responsibility for your life. You have to take your own initiative."

Here are some things you should gain from your first job:

- **Solid experience.** "What students ought to try to get most out of that first job is experience that is marketable for the next one—either in that organization or elsewhere," says Sundberg. The most useful experience comes out of jobs that offer real challenge and serious responsibilities.

Charles Guy Moore, executive director of the National Institute of Career Planning, suggests in his book *The Career Game* that you select a job you

can grow into, then plan to grow out of it. A job that you can easily handle from day one doesn't stretch your mind or test your mettle. And once you've mastered a difficult job and learned all it can teach you, it makes sense to move on to a greater challenge.

- **Varied exposure.** Within your career field there are many different kinds of job possibilities. Your first job can be an opportunity to explore many of the options or at least observe them at close range. For starters, this means finding out what other people in your company do, and what their work offers them.

People who are hired as trainees have a head start. Susan Archer's job as a personnel trainee began with three months spent touring different divisions within the personnel operation at her employer's New York headquarters. "We got to see what happened in each one, and we were doing little mini-projects." Then the trainees were assigned to divisions. "I asked for training and development, and they asked for me, and here I am," she says. "I like this division. I like what they do here." One of her assignments will be to design next year's

program for trainees.

- **Flexibility.** The foundation of career knowledge you lay should be as broad as possible. The world changes rapidly, and today's glamorous occupation may be obsolescent tomorrow. You should get exposure to all the work experiences you can and try to keep your options open. In the direction you've set, there are any number of interesting side roads.

- **Visibility.** As Levinson noted in discussing office politics, you must not only do good work, but also have your good work noticed by those who count. In many cases, you can make yourself visible both to key people in your company and to people in your field outside your company. (One good way is to attend conventions or trade shows.)

- **Personal satisfaction.** This is what work ought to be all about. "That's the elusive goal—satisfaction with work," says Tucker of Procter & Gamble. "With me it means satisfaction with my own personal performance. I like doing a good job in anything I do. In many cases, you have to be able to derive satisfaction just from knowing you've done a good job, not from any praise you receive."

Whatever Happens, You Learn from It.

Despite all your efforts, you could find yourself in a company where you don't belong, in a career you're not really interested in after all, in a job that isn't suited to your talents. These things happen.

"No matter how thoroughly you research your own psyche and your own interests and the world of work," says Sundberg, "when you take a job you're going to plunge into something that remains fairly unknown. You might find yourself in the wrong company or the wrong field. You won't know that until you get your feet wet. Because of that, you might not do well."

"One might call that failing. I wouldn't call it failure. I would call it learning a lot."

Don Akchin, a survivor of First-Job Shock, is now a senior writer for 13-30 Corporation.

The Art of Matching A Company's Personality with Your Own

Companies have personalities just like people. You'll probably enjoy your first job more—and you'll probably be more successful at it—if your company's personality matches your own.

Dr. Harry Levinson of the Levinson Institute says that business firms have structures similar to those of families. The company personality is set by the example of its top executives, by the way it is organized and by the kinds of people it attracts.

How do you determine whether your personality fits the company's? Levinson says there are a number of signs to look for, both in the company and in yourself:

- **Handling affection.** Some companies shower praise on employees daily or weekly; some project the image of the strong, silent, never-completely-satisfied father. "Some of us need to have a lot of close personal relationships, other people tend to be loners, still other people need a lot of applause," says Levinson. "Some people need to please other people."

- **Handling aggression.** A government bureau may be a comfortable niche for a cautious person, but stifling to an aggressive risk-taker—who would be quite at home in certain companies

that share his head-on style. "Some people do better vigorously attacking problems or undertaking projects by themselves," says Levinson. "Others don't want to take risks; they're more cautious. Some people bend over backwards trying not to be seen as aggressively hostile; they have difficulty taking charge. Some people need to compete and vanquish people."

- **Handling dependency.** "Some may do better in highly structured situations where someone tells them what to do. Other people can't lean on anyone else, they have to do it all themselves," says Levinson. "Some can work interdependently, on a team. If you need to depend on a highly structured organization, you might do fine in the Army but you'd have a hard time selling Fuller brushes door to door."

- **Ego ideal.** Levinson: "All of us have a picture in our own minds of how we would like to be. That's called the 'ego ideal'; it's what we're always striving toward. We need to know what things we do make us feel good about ourselves, give us a sense of moving toward our ego ideal; and what things make us feel less good about ourselves." Companies also have idealized images of themselves. A humanitarian may feel

better about working for an organization that stresses the ideal of service over profit; a pragmatist might not.

Discovering the company's personality is a simple matter of on-the-scene observation and asking the right questions. "You can get a sense of a company just by walking in the front door," says Levinson. "You can tell by how people act toward you when you're being interviewed. You can look at the way the office is painted and decorated; whether it's congenial or uncomfortable; whether people are smiling or not; whether the place feels tense."

Talk to employees about what they do at work, what they like and don't like, and what the company likes and doesn't like them to do. Find out how long they've been there—and whether people generally stay or move on quickly. Read the bulletin boards. Listen to determine whether people are proud of the company or constantly complaining—and what they complain about.

After sifting through all this information about the company and matching it with what you know about yourself, you can decide whether you'll fit. Unlike the family you were born into, the company family gives you the choice of whether to join.

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Career Forecast

BY GINA PERA

Tracking the Trends in Eight Major Fields

When a job market forecast hits the headlines, it tends to seem as black-and-white as the page it's printed on. New lawyers face a long, hard search, the news reports declare. A dozen applicants appear for every job in journalism—and computer science is the sure-fire ticket to secure employment. Meanwhile, teachers haven't got a chance.

In reality, the employment picture isn't quite that simple. Within almost every field, job growth and job crunches exist side by side. If you have a strong yen for a field that looks tight, the solution is not to abandon ship for a different career, but rather to locate the key growth area in that field and go for it. Sure, newspaper jobs are scarce—but well-trained technical writers are in high demand. And law jobs may open up for graduates who can handle new methods of legal practice. And so on.

On the other hand, if you're headed for a career that's currently booming, it's not yet time to relax. Find out which jobs in the field may not hold steady in the near future. Some computer jobs, for instance, may be wiped out by fast-approaching technical advances, while others will enjoy more growth than ever.

Of course, it's impossible to predict exactly what will happen, but teachers, journals and professional associations can often provide inside information about future trends. It pays to seek them out and keep yourself thoroughly posted. Moreover, it's a good idea to go beyond the headlines and find out what the official job forecasters have to say about specific jobs in your field. The federal Bureau of Labor Statistics produces a number of publications that can be helpful guides. Many are available in your campus placement center or library.

The following is an overview of the trends, growth areas and prospects that forecasters have observed in eight major career fields:

Communications

More

Technical Writers Needed

The mind-boggling concept of black holes in space... ethical issues in genetic engineering... environmental causes of cancer. The sheer complexity of topics such as these has boosted the demand for skilled technical writers who can translate equations and lab results into readable prose for both the scientist and the public.

The federal government employs a large number of technical writers and editors in such areas as agriculture, health and space exploration. Especially in demand by the government are writers and editors to prepare manuals and training aids for military weapons and equipment.

The most promising future, however, lies with industry. Reports to stockholders, proposals for funds to conduct a project, instructions for a home microcomputer—the number of business publications is increasing, creating niches for qualified people who have writing ability combined with a scientific or technical background. Such writers may also prepare instructional material needed by sales representatives who sell machinery or scientific equipment. Meanwhile, popular magazines and trade journals need people who can make terms like photovoltaic, biomass conversion and microtechnology meaningful for the general public.

At the moment, there are no standard credentials for entering the field—but a strong technical or scientific background is encouraged, especially one in computer science, engineering, chemistry, and chemical engineering.

Job Outlook

Here's a look at the hiring prospects and average starting salaries for 18 of the most popular college-level jobs:

The Ratings: X = Prospects Excellent, G = Prospects Good, H = May Have To Hunt Some, P = Prospects Poor

Actuary.

\$9,300-\$12,000 X

Majority work for insurance companies. Prospects excellent for those having strong math background and passing at least two actuarial exams before graduating.

Architect.

\$8,400-\$10,500 H

Most work for architectural firms, builders, real estate firms. Prospects best in South.

Bank Officer.

\$10,000-\$12,000 G

Opportunities in branches of large and small banks all over the country.

Civil Engineer.

\$14,900-\$15,300 G

Most work for federal, state and local government agencies or in the construction industry.

College/University Teacher.

\$12,000-\$16,000 P

One-third in universities; two-fifths in two-year colleges.

Dietician.

\$11,300-\$11,500 G

More than 50 percent work in hospitals, nursing homes and clinics.

Home Economist.

\$9,300-\$12,400 H

Competitive conditions in most areas of home economics, especially high school teaching positions. However, prospects in university teaching will be good.

Hotel/Restaurant Management.

\$10,000-\$12,000 G/H

As leisure-time expands, job openings will increase.

Industrial Engineer.

\$14,500-\$16,000 X

More widely distributed among industries than any other type of engineer; most work in manufacturing.

Source: Occupational Outlook Handbook

Health A New Breed of Paraprofessionals

The trend toward better and lower-cost health care for everyone is expanding established medical careers and creating new ones.

New types of health paraprofessionals—nurse practitioners and physician's assistants—are being trained to provide an increasing amount of primary health care in the U.S. The purpose is not to replace doctors, but to increase their productivity by taking care of routine medical treatments and commonplace illnesses—the sore throats, cuts, bruises, sprains, rashes and itches that often make for inefficient use of a specialist's knowledge and expertise.

Both the nurse practitioner and the physician's assistant are educated in medical centers, but most programs last no longer than two years. The physician's assistant is limited to practicing under the supervision of a doctor. The nurse practitioner, on the other hand, must already be a registered nurse before entering the program and may work either as part of a medical team or in private practice, depending on state laws. For this reason, nurse practitioners often have an easier time getting jobs, especially in areas hard-pressed for doctors.

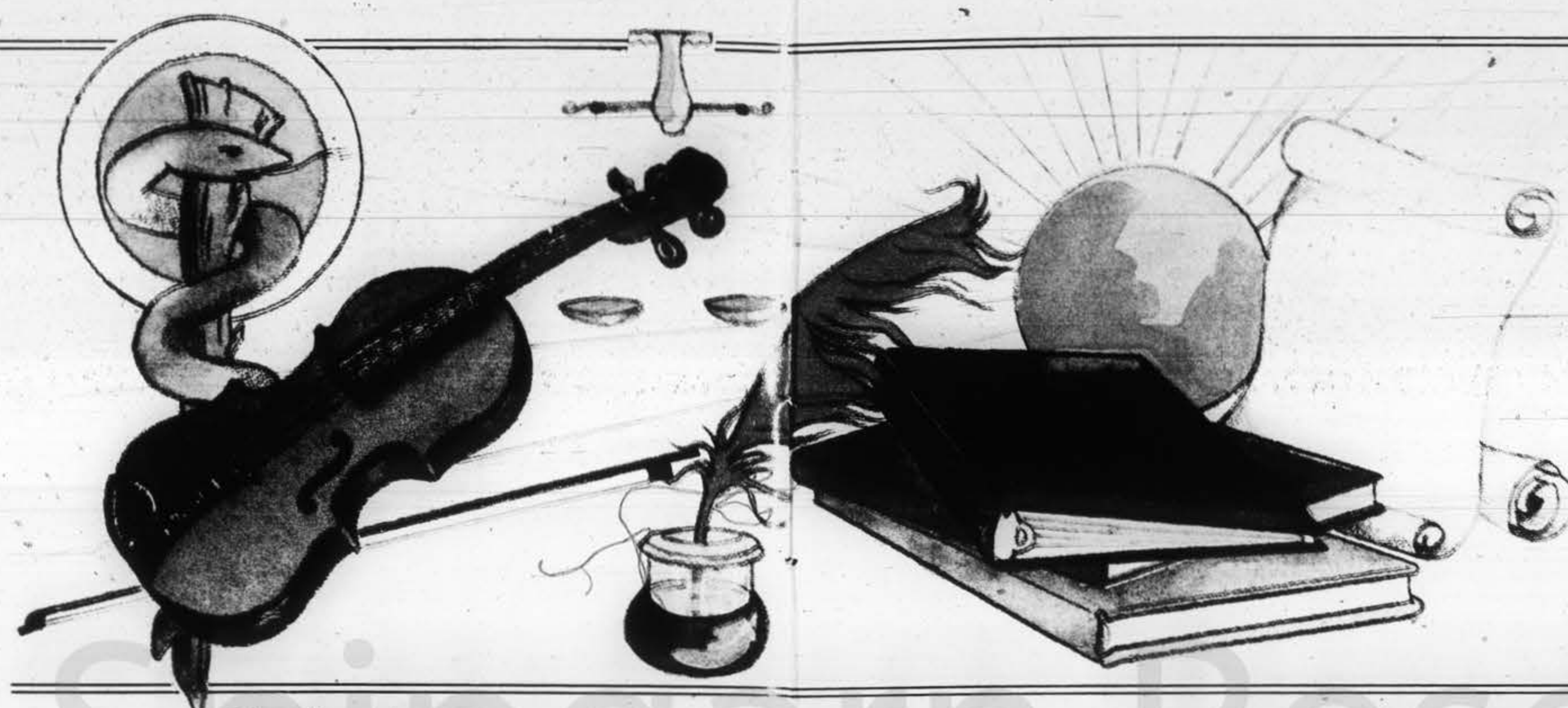
The Arts Managers Are Hot

As theater, dance and music companies spread from big-city concert halls to small-town auditoriums, more administrators are needed to manage the business end of the arts. Half of the nation's 200 arts councils have full-time directors with salaries ranging from \$10,000 in small towns to \$60,000 in the larger cities—plus lots of free tickets.

The arts manager has to be prepared for a variety of odd jobs, from negotiating contracts to arranging publicity to budgeting the costs of a nationwide tour. Yet the arts manager's most important role is often that of fund-raiser—shaping a well-planned program proposal as part of an application for government funds, or locating alternate sources such as local business donations or major grants made available by corporations.

A love of the arts, sound business sense, and courses in statistics, accounting, marketing and labor-management relations are good qualifications; larger museums and companies, however, often want business administration or law graduates.

Several schools, including UCLA and the University of Wisconsin at Madison, offer programs in arts management similar in structure and course content to the master's degree in business administration. UCLA's program is probably the largest in the country, although almost 30 colleges now train arts executives. Most curriculums even include an internship with an arts organization over the summer or during a semester.



Science New Specialties Replace Old Computer Jobs

From the mom-and-pop grocery to the doctor's office, lower-priced computers are appealing to businesses of every kind. As a result, the market for computer-related jobs is experiencing both rapid growth and change.

New products and services geared specifically to the problems of smaller firms require more programmers, designers and analysts, plus many new computer specialists. For instance, the "network specialist," an engineer-scientist, designs, and operates a collection of small computers that can function independently or be hooked up as one big unit to take on tougher jobs.

Another growing specialty is computer security. As more information, much of it confidential, is filed in computers, guarding the stored data becomes crucial. The threat may be most pressing in the business world, where white-collar crime has gone electronic. The security specialist is a computer expert with a sharp, analytical eye and a good background in business techniques. For now, these specialists work mainly for government agencies and universities. But the greatest demand for security specialists is expected in the business world, especially as automatic banking machines become more widespread.

Meanwhile, the demand for computer programmers may actually decline as technical innovations allow more consumers to program and operate their own machines.

Social Services New Market for Lawyers

Relief may be at hand for the current bumper crop of law school graduates. Law school admissions have tripled since 1963, and this year more than 30,000 law grads will compete for only 21,000 jobs. But two big changes in the legal field are likely to increase demand for lawyers.

No-frills law offices and prepaid group legal plans are allowing lawyers to reach a largely untapped market—the middle-income client.

These two innovations permit law firms to cut their own costs and offer services at moderate rates. And since the Supreme Court lifted the ban on advertising by lawyers, the news of lower-cost legal services is reaching a broader audience.

Hundreds of storefront firms, usually called "legal clinics," are now specializing in routine legal services offered at cut-rate prices. At one Cleveland storefront firm, for example, the fee for a no-fault divorce is \$200. At conventional firms in the area, the same service runs \$400 to \$750. The lower-priced firms are receiving enthusiastic response all over the country.

Prepaid legal plans are also drawing on a greater pool of clients. Right now, more than two million American families, largely blue-collar or middle-income people, benefit from prepaid legal programs which operate much like medical group insurance plans. In some states, the programs are fast becoming a major industry—creating more jobs for new lawyers.

Engineering No Shortage of Energy Jobs

Engineers in energy-related fields can expect plentiful job offers both now and in the foreseeable future. In fact, the search for new and more efficient forms of energy is causing oil companies to boost their starting salaries for new petroleum engineers to \$1,645 a month, the highest pay for any specialty.

The U.S. Department of Energy is spending more than \$273 million a year to develop potential sources of energy that can supplement diminishing supplies. The solar industry, now in its infancy, is also expected to boom; depending on support from government and industry. Although statistics aren't available, the industry is growing currently at the rate of about 500 percent a year. In the words of one solar spokesman, a solar engineering degree is currently a license to starve—but forecasters expect that situation to change dramatically in the coming years.

Many colleges and universities are preparing for the expected need by offering courses in solar engineering, and at least a dozen offer a four-year degree program in this specialized area.

Education Teaching Older Students

While the number of younger students is leveling off in this country, the enrollment of older students has skyrocketed—more than doubling since 1970. And by 1980, these senior scholars are expected to account for 40 percent of the campus population. That's why the best opportunities in the overcrowded teacher's market will be in areas of higher education that serve this older student group.

Many of the older collegians will be seeking occupational development, so demand will be high for those courses closely tied to the working world—federal tax trends, everyday law, business English, estate planning and real estate. Other students will be looking for cultural and intellectual enrichment with courses ranging from European cuisine to philosophy to bluegrass banjo—as well as traditional studies in philosophy, psychology, history, economics and science. That's why more teachers will be needed in all of these areas, especially at the community college level.

In addition to these two developments, prospective teachers shouldn't overlook other subject areas where there might be spotty shortages—industrial arts, vocational skills, mathematics and sciences—and should check out some geographic areas, especially the Spanish-speaking sections of the U.S., where bilingual teachers are in short supply.

Business Personnel Jobs Gain Ground

Once upon a time, the personnel department was the graveyard of the business world. Workers were expected to process application forms and cherish few hopes for advancement. No longer. The rapid increase in job discrimination suits, pension laws, federal regulations, and labor disputes has made the personnel worker's job more demanding and more important to the company than ever before.

Big corporations often have a sizable staff of personnel specialists who handle recruiting, employee counseling, psychological testing, wage and salary administration, training, affirmative action, fringe benefits, and compliance with government regulations. Training in business or personnel administration can be good preparation for entry-level jobs—but the personnel field is still open to ambitious graduates with liberal arts degrees.

Advancement often requires more education, however. Highly paid negotiators who handle collective bargaining contracts often hold either a law degree or a master's in industrial relations.

One thing seems clear, though: the personnel department is no longer a corporate backwater. In fact, some companies have decorated their top personnel staffer with the lofty title of Vice President for Human Resources.

Gina Pera is an editorial assistant for 13-30 Corporation.

Journalist.

\$8,000-\$10,000 P

Newspapers, magazines, book publishers, radio and TV stations, and some private companies hire journalists. Competition is especially stiff for newspaper reporters.

Marketing Researcher.

\$11,000-\$15,000 X

Manufacturing companies, advertising agencies and independent research organizations have largest number of marketing researchers.

Medical Technologist.

\$10,400-\$10,800 G

Most work in hospital labs; others hired by independent labs, clinics, public health agencies.

Rehabilitation Counselor.

\$10,400-\$14,000 G

Majority work in state and local rehabilitation agencies.

Securities Sales Worker.

\$7,800-\$10,200* G

Most jobs in large cities. Opportunities best for those willing to learn all aspects of the securities business. *Salary is during training only. After training commissions can reach \$25,000 or higher—depending on ability and luck.

Social Worker.

\$9,500-\$12,000 G/H

Opportunities good for those with advanced degrees; increasing competition for bachelor's-degree holders. Due to budget cuts in many cities, job prospects may be better in small towns and rural areas.

Systems Analyst.

\$12,800-\$13,200 X

Majority work for manufacturing firms, banks, insurance companies, and data processing service organizations in urban areas of the Midwest and Northeast.

Urban Planner.

\$11,000-\$14,000 G

Many employed by city, county or regional planning agencies. State and federal departments dealing with housing, transportation, and environmental protection employ a growing number.

Wholesale Trade Sales Worker.

\$9,500-\$12,000 G

Wholesale houses usually found in cities, but sales workers assigned territories may be located in any section of the country.



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ACCELERATION**



**EXCELLENT
FUEL ECONOMY**



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Performance is what Ford Fiesta is all about. With front wheel drive and Michelin steel-belted radials to help take you up hills, through mud and over ice and snow.

Rack and pinion steering for direct response. And acceleration that will absolutely move you. In Ford tests, 1978 Fiestas accelerated from 0 to 50 MPH in an average of about 9 seconds. And their front disc brakes brought them from 50 to 0 MPH in an average of 3.3 seconds.

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Fiesta gives you excellent fuel economy. EPA estimated mpg: **28**. Hwy. estimate: 39 mpg. Compare this to other cars. Mileage may differ depending on speed, weather and trip length. Calif. mpg

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